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260 WARSHIPS SUNK, DAMAGED OR CAPTURED; PACIFIC, INDIAN OCEANS PUT UNDER CONTROL

TUNGLU, KIENTEH STRONGHOLDS OCCUPIED BY IMPERIAL FORCES IN FIERCE CHEKIANG ONSLAUGHT

Mopping-Up Operations Against Remnants Begin

INTENSIVE FIGHTING

Fleeing Chungking Troops Are Hemmed in And Now Being Annihilated

MEIKI RIVER IS CROSSED

Domei

JAPANESE BASE IN CHEKIANG, May 26.—The enemy strongholds of Tunglu and Kienteh, both situated on the Tsien Tang River, which runs through western Chekiang Province, were occupied completely on May 20 and 22, respectively, by the Japanese columns operating in the western Chekiang sector in concert with Japanese Forces carrying on operation against enemy units in eastern Chekiang.

The Japanese are now battling against the remaining troops in western Chekiang. Since the commencement of their drives, Japanese troops have continued a spirited advance through towering mountains along the Tsien Tang River in defiance of inclement weather. On May 20, intensive battles were launched against the enemy 5th Reserve Division northwest of Tunglu to destroy the force.

Following their capture of Tunglu on the evening of the same day, Japanese Units continued vigorous onslaughts against enemy remnants and two days later reduced the walled city of Kienteh after eliminating Chungking marauders in the neighborhood.

Japanese Trap Enemy

Domei

JAPANESE BASE ON CHEKIANG FRONT, May 26.—Japanese Army Units which speeded to a point some 10 kilometers south of Kinhwa in western Chekiang Province yesterday afternoon hemmed in and eradicated Chungking troops fleeing from the direction of Kinhwa in the evening, field dispatches received here today reported.

The main force of the Japanese columns still are pushing toward a certain point, the report revealed.

According to reports by scouting planes all main roads and bridges in the areas centering on the Chekiang-Kiangsi Railway section west of Kinhwa, and Lanchi, Tangki and Kinhwa, have been wrecked by the enemy.

Cross Meiki River

Domei

ON CHEKIANG FRONT, May 26.—A detachment of the Japanese Force operating on the northern bank of the Tungyang River yesterday evening crossed the Meiki River after advancing from a point more than 10 kilometers north of Lanchi in central western Chekiang Province to cut off the enemy retreat.

The main force of the Japanese troops is now expanding the sphere of operations in the vicinity of an unnamed point.

Japanese Raid Hengyang

Domei

CANTON, May 26.—Waves of Japanese aircaft raided Hengyang, cardinal point on the Canton-Hankow Railway, three times yesterday afternoon, it was reported here today.

Heavy damage was caused by large-caliber bombs which were showered on military establishments within and without the city as well as the airfield, the report said.

Chungking Force Crushed

Domei

JAPANESE BASE IN BURMA, May 26.—The Japanese Mugita and Sato detachments, discovering a Chungking force of some 700 soldiers attempting to retreat in the direction of India, encountered and smashed the enemy.

As a result of the battle some 370 enemy war dead were counted on the battlefield, while the Japanese seized a great amount of war trophies, including more than 440 cars and trucks, 30 side-cars, 14 armored cars, 30 light armored cars, 11 canet guns and 35 heavy and light machine-guns.

5,000 Hupeh Guerillas Surrender at Putse; Pledge to Cooperate

Domei

HANKOW, May 25.—Five thousand Chungking troops under Hsu Tsu-chuan, who have been conducting guerilla warfare in the southeastern section of Hupeh Province, yesterday surrendered themselves to the Japanese Forces at Putse. The Chungking troops pledged to cooperate with the Japanese in maintenance of peace and order.

WHOLE NATION TODAY WILL FETE NAVY DAY

Gala Programs Arranged—Landing Party Will Parade Tokyo Main Streets

The significant 37th Navy Day will be observed by the Japanese people in every nook and corner of the Empire today with various programs outlined for the occasion in different prefectures.

In the capital, the feature of the day will be the parade of the Naval Landing Party through the city streets from 9.30 a.m. The Landing Party will first worship the Imperial Palace and then will proceed to the Yasukuni Shrine where it is scheduled to pay homage to the spirits of the departed heroes.

At the Hibiya Public Hall, the Naval Society and the Yomiuri Shimbun will jointly sponsor a movie program in connection with the Imperial Navy from 1 p.m. while a mass meeting in which Captain Hideo Hiraide, sectional-chief of the Navy Press Section of the Imperial Headquarters is slated to deliver an address, will be held from 6 p.m.

On the other hand, the Soldiers Hall will be the scene of the gathering of girls high school students from 1 p.m. while at the Toho Gekijo, a musical program will be given. The Navy Society and the Shochiku Film Production Company will jointly sponsor a celebration at the Kokusai Gekijo in which is included many colorful programs.

With Navy Day only a day off, various preliminary functions were held throughout the capital on Tuesday, reports Domei.

A gathering for ladies and children, jointly sponsored by the Navy Association and the Sea and Air Society, was held at the Gunjin Kaikan from 1 p.m. Present were civilians and several officials from the Navy and Communications Ministries totaling approximately 2,000. After bowing in the direction of the Imperial Palace, an address by Chairman Ariyoshi, of the Navy Association, and a speech by Commander Uyeda were given. A concert by the Navy Band, led by Conductor Naito, and the showing of two movies, "Sea Mother" and "Sea Battle of Hawaii" were other features of the gathering.

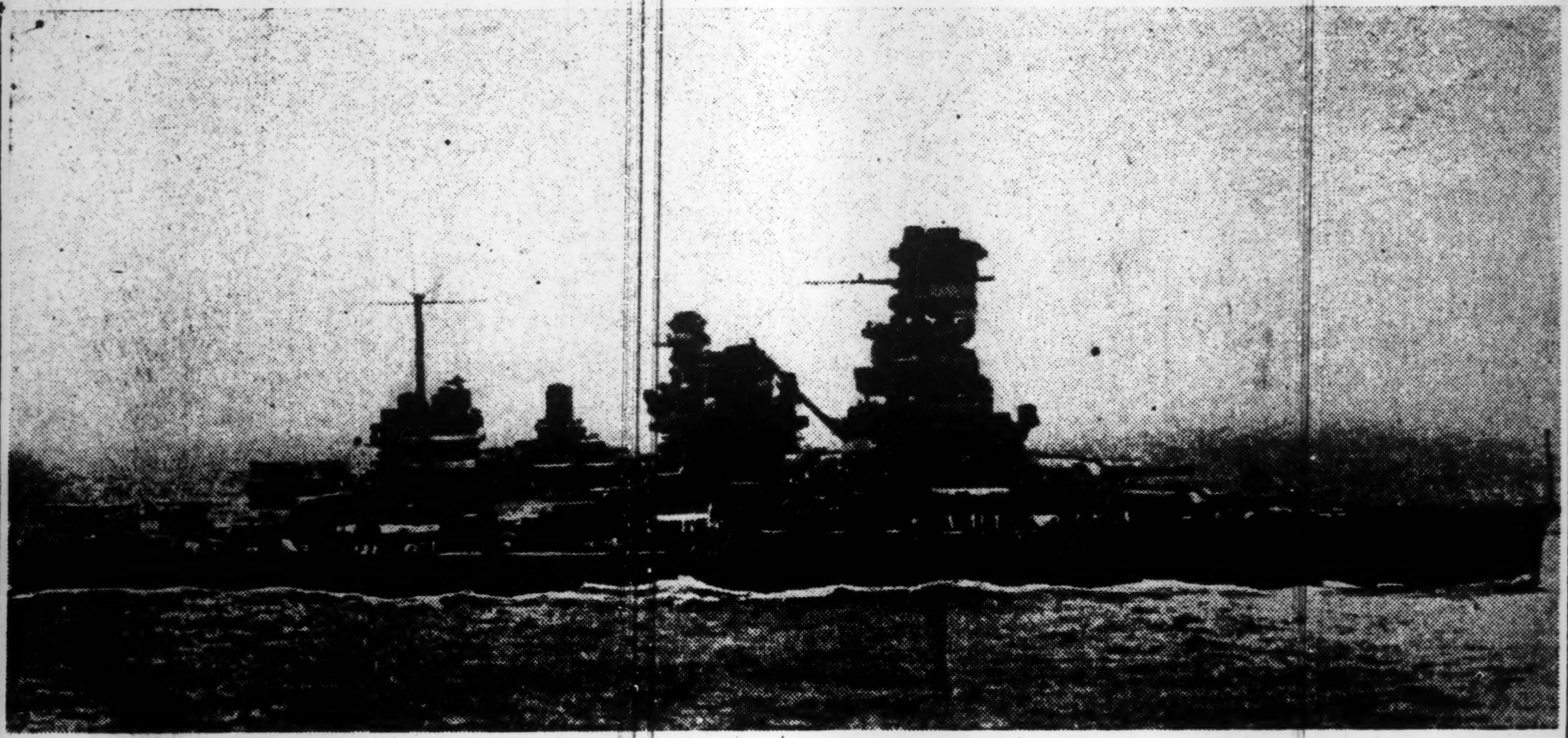
A gathering for the announcement of new songs of the Great South Sea was held at the New Hibiya Concert Hall under the auspices of the Kurogane Kai and backed by the Navy Ministry, the Board of Information and the Japan Broadcasting Company. Features of the program were reports of actual scenes by three correspondents who had accompanied the Imperial Forces, followed by presentations of new songs of the Great South Seas by Victor singers and the Kaiyo Wind Band.

At 1 p.m. on the same day, another presentation of Navy songs of the War of Greater East Asia was held at the Hibiya Public Hall, sponsored jointly by the Asahi Shimbun and the Navy Association. At 6 p.m. a special test preview of the film "Naval Ensign Goes South" and a concert by the Navy Band were held at the Kanda Kyoritsu Hall, sponsored by the Tokyo Nichi Nichi Shimbun, to express the boundless gratitude of the nation toward the brave warriors of our Imperial Navy.

Fascist Soldiers' Exhibition

Special

ROME, May 26.—An exhibition of pictures, sculptures, and black and white drawings by Italian artists now serving at the front will be opened in Rome shortly. The exhibition will be sponsored by the Italian general staff.



Japan's mighty Navy, through years of magnificent achievement, has surely earned the title of Guardian of the Greater East Asia Sea. Today, the entire nation celebrates Navy Day, the day 37 years ago on which the epochal victory in the Battle of the Japan Sea was achieved. The War of Greater East Asia is not yet six months old, but in this brief space of time the world has witnessed a series of brilliant accomplishments unparalleled in the annals of sea warfare. The strength of the Anglo-U.S. combine in the Pacific and Indian Oceans as well as in the Greater East Asia Sea has been wiped out. We are justly proud of our unchallengeable Navy. (Passed by Navy Ministry).

Historic Japan Sea Battle Recalled on 37th Navy Day

In War of Greater East Asia, Imperial Fleet Crosses Equator and Annihilates Anglo-American Navy Forces

Crossing the Equator, Imperial Navy Forces fought the Battle of the Coral Sea on May 7 and 8, and in one mighty stroke annihilated the latest and greatest fleet formed of British and American remnant ships in the Pacific; completely closed up the only supply route for the United States, the British Empire and Australia, and also completely isolated Australia.

With these glorious victories gained by the Imperial Navy, the 37th anniversary of the Battle of Japan Sea, or Navy Day, which will be celebrated throughout the nation today, holds great significance.

Let us now recall how the great Battle of the Japan Sea was fought 37 years ago, and we will see how similar it is to the recent Pacific battle.

Liaotung Peninsula became Japanese territory under the terms of the Shimonoseki Treaty concluded in April, 1895, as the result of the Sino-Japanese War. But Germany, Russia and France interfered on the ground that the possession of the peninsula by Japan would disturb the permanent peace of East Asia.

At that time, the Japanese Navy did not possess sufficient strength to confront the joint naval might of the three nations. Then the Imperial Rescript was issued announcing the return of Liaotung Peninsula, and the 40 million people pledged themselves to the spirit of those who had died in the war that they would exert every effort to secure satisfaction at any cost.

Thus Japan's struggle and trials of 10 years commenced. Soon after, Russia secured Port Arthur, Dalny, (Talienwan) and other neighboring districts for her own use under the terms of concession, and also obtained the privilege of extending the Chinese Eastern Railway to Talienwan. Thus Russia laid the foundation for gradually extending her ambition into Manchuria.

Indignation Rises

At this selfish act of Russia, our indignation rose, and we patiently waited for an opportune moment.

But when the Boxer Rebellion that commenced in North China extended to Manchuria in 1909, Russia took the opportunity to send Siberian forces into main points in Manchuria, under the name of protecting the railway in Manchuria.

When the Boxer trouble was pacified, Russia did not withdraw her troops, but on the contrary revealed more openly her ambition of gaining control of Manchuria. Thereupon, Japan concluded an alliance with the British Empire in January, 1902. As also other European powers protested to Russia, Russia realized the unfavorable situation and concluded a treaty with China for the withdrawal of Russian troops from Manchuria, in April, 1903.

Even when the time for the troop withdrawal came, however, Russia did not take any step to remove her forces from Manchuria, but on the contrary, submitted a demand to China for that country to withdraw troops.

Thereupon, Japan gave China a firm warning and the United States also protested to Russia. As Russia showed no sincerity on this issue, Japan realized the need of negotiating directly with Russia, and in August, 1904, Baron Jutaro Komura, Foreign Minister, submitted a four point proposal to Russia. The Russian reply came in October, but it disregarded Japan's claims, and tried to limit the agreement to Korea only, though Japan's proposal included Manchuria and Korea.

Japan insisted that if Manchuria was to be placed outside the sphere of interest of Japan, Russia must give a similar guarantee concerning Korea. But Russia did not even say when she would reply to this note. On the other hand, she increased her military strength, and particularly the Russian Pacific fleet navigated between Vladivostok and Port Arthur for demonstrative purposes.

War on Russia Declared

Japan, then, realized that the situation had become serious and there was no more room for diplomatic negotiation, and finally war on Russia was declared.

On February 5, 1904, the Japanese Government had Minister Shinichiro Kurino to Russia notify the Russian Government that Japan would suspend the negotiations and would take steps considered best for Japan's own independence and protection. Thus diplomatic relations between the two countries were severed.

His Majesty the Emperor, thereupon, issued an Imperial Rescript to the officers and men of the Army and Navy concerning the rupture of diplomatic relations with Russia. Navy Minister Vice-Admiral Gombei Yamamoto, Admiral Viscount Yukyo Ito, Chief of the Naval General Staff, Vice-Admiral Heihachiro Togo, Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Fleet, and other fleet commanders promised to observe the letter and spirit of the Imperial Rescript.

The Combined Fleet commenced fighting with the enemy fleet in Chemulpo and Port Arthur on February 6, and war was finally declared against Russia on February 20, 1904.

Admiral Togo in Command

During the initial stage of the Battle of the Japan Sea, the Imperial Japanese Fleet was divided into the first, second and third squadrons. The first and the second squadrons were combined to form the Combined Squadron. Fleet Admiral Heihachiro Togo was the Commander-in-Chief. The force of the entire fleet consisted of 6 battleships, 6 armored cruisers, 12 cruisers in addition to destroyers and torpedo boats, with a total displacement of 233,200 odd tons (excluding the special service vessels). Russia's Second and third squadrons combined had 7 battleships, 4 armored cruisers and 10 cruisers plus gunboats and destroyers, with a total tonnage of more than 191,000.

Then came the historic battle on which the rise or fall of the Empire of Japan was staked. All the Japanese vernaculars at that time were filled with descriptions of the enthusiasm and determination of the entire nation 'behind the guns.'

Following the decision reached at the conference held in the presence of His Majesty the Emperor on February 4, the next day saw the Navy and Army Ministers determinedly rise to take action under the Imperial Rescript declaring war against Russia. Wires announcing the severance of diplomatic relations and calling for Envoy Kurino's return were sent, and soon after, our combined squadron under command of Fleet Admiral Togo was seen leaving the Port of Sasebo for its destination—Port Arthur. Convoys carrying land forces also started out. The entire nation was tensed to the highest pitch of resolution to fight until victory was gained.

Smashing Victories

No sooner had the Imperial Japanese Navy begun its move than it dealt a smashing blow to the enemy Naval squadrons in the battles off the entrances of Port Arthur and Chemulpo, the brilliant successes of which are comparable to those scored by the Imperial Japanese Naval Forces in the Hawaiian as well as Malayan seas at the outset of the current War of Greater East Asia.

It was at 4:40 p.m. on February 8 that the Russian battleship Coretz suddenly steamed out of the Port of Chemulpo and opened fire against our naval squadron. This was the first shot fired by the enemy in the Russo-Japanese War. In the afternoon of the following day two more Russian warships came out and began firing at the Japanese Naval squadron. Immediately taking up positions to repulse the enemy's attack, the battleship Asama took the lead, followed by others and keeping a distance of 7,000 meters between it and the enemy ships, the Asama opened fire against the enemy battleship Variyak. The Variyak returned fire but in no time it began

(Continued on Page 2)

Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto, Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Fleets, studies the arenas of previous and possible future naval encounters on the Pacific. (Passed by Navy Ministry).

Invincible Navy Scores Brilliant Results in 5 Months

6 CARRIERS SUNK

Comprehensive war results scored by the peerless Imperial Navy during nearly a half year from the start of the War of Greater East Asia, on December 8, 1941, to May 20, just a week prior to Japan's Navy Day, which is today, were made public by the Imperial Headquarters at 3:30 p.m. on Tuesday. The communique, giving a long list of brilliant results, follows:

"The comprehensive results achieved by the Imperial Navy and the damages sustained by it in battles since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, as ascertained by May 20, are as given below:

BATTLESHIPS

"1. Sunk: Six American vessels; that is, one California class, one Maryland class, one Arizona class, one Oklahoma class, one another California class, and the Utah. Two British vessels; that is, the Prince of Wales and the Repulse.

"2. Severely or more or less badly damaged: Four American vessels; that is, one Maryland class, one Nevada class, one Pennsylvania class, and one North Carolina class. One British vessel; Warspite class.

AIRCRAFT CARRIERS

"1. Sunk: Five American vessels; that is, the Langley, Lexington, Saratoga, one Yorktown class, one modern type and one middle-size type. One British vessel, the Hermes.

A-CLASS, B-CLASS CRUISERS

"1. Sunk: Six American vessels; that is, the Augusta, Houston, one Marblehead class, one Portland class, and two A-class or B-class cruisers. Three British vessels (A-class cruisers), that is; the Exeter, one Cornwall class, and one London class. Two British vessels (B-class cruisers), both Hobart class. Four Netherlands vessels (B-class cruisers), that is, the De Ruyter, two Java class, and one Tromp class.

"2. Severely or more or less badly damaged: Nine American vessels; that is, one Louisville class and light A-class or B-class cruisers. Two British vessels (B-class cruisers), that is, one Leander class and one Arethusa class. One Netherlands vessel (B-class cruiser), Tromp class.

DESTROYERS

"1. Sunk: Eight American, 12 British, and four Netherlands vessels.

"2. Severely or more or less severely damaged: Six American and five British vessels.

SPECIAL SERVICE SHIPS

"1. Sunk: Two American and one Netherlands vessels.

"2. Severely or more or less severely damaged: Three American and two Netherlands vessels.

"3. Captured: One American vessel.

SUBMARINES

"1. Sunk: Fifty vessels.

"2. Severely or more or less severely damaged: Twenty-nine vessels.

GUNBOATS

"1. Sunk: Eight vessels.

"2. Severely or more or less severely damaged: Six vessels.

"3. Captured: Two American vessels.

MINE LAYERS

"1. Sunk: Five vessels.

"2. Severely or more or less severely damaged: Two vessels.

MINE SWEEPERS

"1. Sunk: Six vessels.

"2. Captured: Two British vessels.

TORPEDO-BOATS

"1. Sunk: Nine British vessels.

"2. Severely or more or less severely

(Continued on Page 2)

260 Ships Sunk, Damaged, Seized

(Continued From Page 1)

damaged: Two American vessels.

"3. Captured: One British and one Netherlands vessels.

OTHER SMALLER NAVAL VESSELS

"1. Sunk: Sixteen vessels.

"2. Severely or more or less badly damaged: Twenty-four vessels.

"3. Captured: Two Netherlands vessels.

SPECIAL VESSELS

"1. Sunk: Three vessels.

"2. Severely or more or less severely damaged: Two vessels.

MERCHANT VESSELS

"1. Sunk: One hundred sixty-nine vessels, aggregating approximately 934,000 tons.

"2. Severely or more or less badly damaged: One hundred and twenty-nine vessels, aggregating approximately 485,000 tons.

"3. Captured: Five hundred and three vessels, aggregating 220,000 tons.

AIRPLANES

"1. Downed: Nine hundred and eighty-two machines, inclusive of 137 which are not known for certain to have actually been downed.

"2. Damaged: One thousand two hundred and ninety-two machines. The machines downed or damaged run to 2,274, inclusive of 137 which are uncertain.

DAMAGES SUSTAINED BY OUR SIDE

"1. Sunk: One small-sized aircraft carrier, one seaplane tender, six destroyers, one special service ship, six submarines, five special submarines, one minelayer, six mine sweepers, two small naval vessels, and two special vessels.

"2. Severely damaged: One mine sweeper and four special vessels.

"3. More or less badly damaged: One B-class cruiser, three destroyers, and one special service ship.

"4. Merchant vessels: Seventeen vessels sank. This figure includes all merchant vessels lost by the Navy. Tonnage aggregated 62,000 tons.

"5. Airplanes: Two hundred and forty-eight machines self-blasted or failed to return.

"Notes: 1. The British A-class cruiser of the Canberra class, given as severely damaged, should be struck from the list of results obtained in the battle of the Coral Sea.

"2. One seaplane tender and one minelayer were sunk by torpedoes from enemy submarines in the middle part of May."

ENTIRE NATION JUBILANT OVER VICTORY

The one hundred million subjects of the Japanese Empire today will observe the 37th Navy Day with added jubilation and gratitude as the Imperial Headquarters only yesterday announced the brilliant collective war results of the Navy since that memorable morning of December 8, 1941, when Japan took up arms to accomplish the most gigantic task of the century, up to May 20, 1942.

The aim of the Anglo-American nations before the war to cripple the Japanese Navy at a single blow with the so-called 5-5-3 numerical superiority has been shattered completely due to the crushing defeats administered to the enemy at every turn. Particularly after the smashing victory in the Coral Sea during the two-day naval engagement beginning May 7, has the Imperial Navy assumed definite control of the vast Pacific, the Sea of Greater East Asia and the Indian Ocean.

According to the collective results just made public, the number of enemy battleships sunk is given as eight. (Note. The unidentified battleship announced as having been sunk during the attack on Pearl Harbor has subsequently been ascertained to have been of the Oklahoma type.)

The number of aircraft carriers sunk is given as six; A-class and B-class cruisers, 15; destroyers, 24; submarines, 50 and the special service vessels and others, 50.

The enemy warships seriously or badly damaged comprise five battleships; 12 A-class and B-class cruisers; 11 destroyers, 29 submarines and 41 special service vessels and others, while the number of merchantmen sunk is given as 169, or an aggregate of 934,000 tons. Apart from this figure, 129 merchantmen totaling 485,000 tons were either seriously or badly damaged and 503 others, or 220,000 tons, were captured by the Navy. Furthermore, the Japanese Air Units shot down or destroyed on the ground a total of 2,274 enemy planes.

Simultaneously with recalling the super-human accomplishments of the Japanese Navy as revealed by the collective war results, the people should pray for further successes of the officers and men who are still carrying on silently in a comprehensive war zone and respond to the great achievements by further strengthening the home front.

DIET MEETS TODAY IN SPECIAL SESSION

Government's Proposal to Build Fleet of Merchant Ships Will Be Examined

The Imperial Diet will meet this morning in a two-day extraordinary session. An Imperial Rescript will open the extraordinary session, second since the start of the War of Greater East Asia. Its principal business is to examine the Government's proposal to construct an entire fleet of standard type merchant vessels.

The opening ceremony at which the Imperial Rescript will personally be granted by His Majesty the Emperor will be held at 11 a.m. in the House of Peers with members of both Houses attending.

The House of Peers will meet in full session at 2 p.m. Premier Hideki Tojo will address the Upper House members on the Government's administrative policies. Foreign Minister Shigenori Togo will follow with a speech on the Government's foreign policies.

Then the Premier, in his capacity as Minister of War, will make a report on the war situation. A similar report will come from Navy Minister Shigetaro Shimada.

To Pass Resolution

It has been arranged for the House of Peers to pass a resolution of thanks to the Imperial Army and Navy toward the end of today's session. Prince Nobusuke Takatsukasa is expected to offer the measure.

The House of Representatives will meet in plenary session when the meeting of the other House is at an end probably around 4 p.m., and hear the Premier and the Foreign Minister speak on the Government's policies. Their speeches will be identical to those delivered before the House of Peers.

Finance Minister Okinori Kaya will then speak. His address will deal with the financial position of the nation in general and the supplementary budget to carry out the plan to build standard type merchant vessels, in particular.

The Premier, as War Minister, and the Navy Minister will report on the war situation as they did in the Upper House.

The House will also pass a resolution of thanks to the nation's Fighting Services.

To Present Budget

The supplementary budget which will be presented to the House of Representatives this morning totals ¥12,946,000.

This would meet the cost of enforcing the shipbuilding plan.

The actual cost of building the fleet of standard type merchant vessels will be borne by the Industrial Equipment Management Corporation.

A working plan for the national mobilization scheme in 1942-43 was formally approved by the Cabinet at its regular meeting yesterday morning. The meeting was opened at 10:10 a.m. at the Premier's official residence and was attended by Premier Hideki Tojo and all Cabinet Ministers.

Following the approval of the national mobilization plan, which was explained by Lieutenant-General Teiichi Suzuki, President of the Planning Board, Finance Minister Kaya explained a bill for the 1942-43 additional budget estimates. Communications Minister Ken Terashima next gave an explanation of a bill concerning the compensation of losses of ships and seamen which will be submitted to the 80th extraordinary Imperial Diet session.

The meeting was brought to an end at noon.

To Leave for Kansai

Tadahiko Okada and Sakusaburo Uchigasaki, new Speaker and Vice-Speaker of the House of Representatives, respectively, will leave for the Kansai district on June 3 to report the assumption of their posts to the Ise Grand Shrines, the Kashiwara and Atsuta Shrines, and the Unebi and Momoyama Imperial Mausolea.

In company with them, Mr. Kazutami Tago, former Speaker of the Lower House, will also leave for the Kansai to report his resignation from the post of Speaker before the Imperial Shrines and Mausolea.

Historic Naval Battle Recalled on Navy Day

(Continued From Page 1)

to list heavily on its port side, enwrapped in flames. Being no match for our naval forces the Variyak, and Coretz, escaped.

However, the Coretz was so heavily damaged that it exploded itself at 4:30 p.m. on the same day. Following this, another enemy vessel was seen sinking itself, while the Variyak, completely shattered, also sank. Thus our naval squadron scored a brilliant success immediately following the outbreak of war by annihilating the Russian Chemulpo naval squadron.

Smashed in One Blow

On the other hand, Commander-in-Chief Togo personally led the first and second squadrons, accompanied by destroyers, and proceeded toward the mouth of Port Arthur at midnight on February 8. In a single crushing blow delt to the enemy squadron by him, heavy damages were inflicted on the enemy battleships Tzezarewitch and Letowizan, as well as on a heavy cruiser. All the vernaculars of Japan devoted large space in describing these tremendous war results achieved by the Imperial Japanese Naval squadrons. The unprecedented excitement of all the entire nation, after 10 years of perseverance and labor, when these results were announced is given by the vernaculars as follows:

"When the heartening news came, all the Japanese subjects were mad with joy. The streets and shops were illuminated with gas and electric lights. About 2,000 students of the Keio University shouted Banzai as they staged a lantern procession through the streets. Thousands upon thousands of young and old alike marched through the streets of Ginza and shouted Banzai in celebration of the brilliant successes scored by the Imperial Naval Forces both at Chemulpo and Port Arthur. . . ."

Soon after the outbreak of the Russo-Japanese War the Imperial Naval Forces succeeded in gaining control of the seas off Port Arthur and Chemulpo. The heroic activities under which the Imperial Naval squadrons effectively blockaded Port Arthur may favorably compare with the death-defying heroism of the Nine War Deities who took part in the Pearl Harbor attack in the Special Attack Flotilla.

The year 1905 was ushered in with the biggest and most jubilant news disclosing the fall of Port Arthur, a fortress which the Russians boasted as being absolutely impregnable. Though there was a rumor of a threatening revolution in Russia at that time, the enemy Baltic Fleet nevertheless was reported to have left for Asiatic waters so that Admiral Togo, on February 6, started out for a certain undisclosed destination.

On May 27, at 4:45 a.m., a wireless from the Shinano Maru, a patrol ship in southern waters, revealed that the Russian fleet, comprising 29 vessels, in a double formation, was steaming eastward.

Famous 'Z' Flag Hoisted

At 1:45 p.m. on the same day, the Imperial Fleet sighted the strong Russian armada aggregating some 160,200 tons. Admiral Togo immediately hoisting that famous "Z" flag signal atop the mast of his flagship, the Mikasa.

Thirteen minutes later, the first shell was fired by the enemy, but the Japanese warships withheld fire until they reached within a distance of 7,000 meters. At this point, the Imperial Fleet opened up their barrage, concentrating its fire first on two of the enemy warships at the lead, and subsequently, on the second and third ships in either formation. The columns of smoke belching forth from the Russian warships was so dense that the Japanese capital ships had to cease firing for a time.

The fate of the Russian fleet was definitely sealed at this very moment, and by 3:07 p.m. the enemy was suffering from irreparable damage as one after another of its main force including the flagship was sent to a watery grave.

At 7:30 p.m., Admiral Togo ordered his men to cease fire temporarily, and proceeding northward to an island off Chosen, wired the following message to the Imperial Headquarters:

"The Combined Japanese Fleet today encountered the enemy off Okinoshima and sank at least four vessels, inflicting heavy damage to many others. The damage suffered by our fleet was negligible."

During the night battle fought on the same date, the activities of the Japanese torpedo boats occupied the highlight, sinking one battleship and dealing heavy damage to another battleship and three cruisers which sank on the following morning.

On May 28, when the remnant enemy fleet was again spotted, the Imperial Navy units, which were standing by off Chosen, immediately launched the operation and completely encircled five Russian warships.

Russian Fleet Surrenders

Due to devastating damages suffered at the hands of the Japanese in the earlier stage of the engagement, the enemy was totally demoralized so that it proposed to surrender when further resistance was considered futile. Accordingly, Admiral Togo invited the enemy Commander-in-Chief to his flagship and officially accepted the proposal for capitulation.

Thus, of the total of 38 vessels (8 battleships; 9 cruisers; 3 coast guard cutters; 9 destroyers; 1 converted cruiser; 6 special service vessels and 2 hospital ships) comprising the combined Baltic Fleet, 19 battleships, cruisers, destroyers, etc. were sunk by the Japanese. Apart from this brilliant result, 6,000 enemy officers and sailors, including the Commander-in-Chief, were taken war prisoners. Five enemy warships were confiscated.

In praising the historic achievement of the Combined Japanese Fleet, the Emperor Meiji granted a gracious Imperial Rescript to Admiral Togo and to the Imperial Navy on May 30, 1905.

On June 9, at the intervention of President Theodore Roosevelt, negotiations for a truce were started between Japan and Russia and the Portsmouth Treaty was signed on September 5, 1905, reviving the Russo-Japanese diplomatic relations, and thus, writing finis to the war which lasted for about two years.

By a strange irony of fate, however, the invincible Japanese Forces are today fighting to finish off the United States, the then mediator, and Britain, the then ally of Japan, maintaining on the other hand strict neutrality with Russia, the then enemy of the Japanese Empire.

Comparing the erstwhile Russo-Japanese War with the current War of Greater East Asia, the battles off Chemulpo and Port Arthur may be likened to those at Pearl Harbor and off Malaya; the Battle of the Yellow Sea to the Battle off Java and the Battle of the Japan Sea to the Battle of the Coral Sea.

Only, the Battle of the Japan Sea was the end of the Russo-Japanese War but the Battle of the Coral Sea is only the beginning of the War of Greater East Asia for the object in view for the present hostilities is the establishment of a lasting sphere of common prosperity in Greater East Asia by crushing the Anglo-Saxon nations.

Colombia Papers Smaller

Special

BUENOS AIRES, May 19.—All newspapers in Colombia have been compelled to reduce their size owing to the shortage of newsprint, according to reports from Bogota. Even these abbreviated editions will be affected after a month if the newsprint ordered from the United States does not arrive.

Foreign News Spotlight

Exclusive Flashes

NEW STRIKE IN EASTERN SCOTLAND

STOCKHOLM, May 26.—More than 3,000 workers in a shipyard on the east coast of Scotland have downed their tools and walked out in protest against unsatisfactory working conditions. Dismissal of hands whenever there is a temporary lack of work owing to delayed arrival of materials is said to be another reason for the strike.

U.S. SHIPPING INDUSTRY IN DIFFICULTY

LISBON, May 26.—Disclosing a discouraging state of affairs on the American home front, a statement published by the U.S. Steel Industry declared that it is extremely difficult to meet the requirements of the shipping industry.

AMERICAN SOLDIER FACING TRIAL FOR MURDER

LISBON, May 26.—A young American soldier who came to Australia with the expeditionary force is to appear before the United States military court in Melbourne tomorrow to be tried for the murder of three young Australian women. The entire female population of the city is afraid to go out after dark since wherever the Yankee soldiers turn out, the stories of attack or murder invariably follow, it is reported here.

PARTING OF THE WAYS FOR BRITAIN AND ITS DOMINIONS

STOCKHOLM, May 26.—Public opinion in the United States is becoming increasingly anti-British while the British dominions, instead of cooperating with London, are relying more on Washington, one of the New York representatives of the Giornale D'Italia disclosed after his return to Rome.

Another newsman declared that the former optimism regarding the war situation is now replaced with criticisms in America and above all, the people are dismayed at the weakness of the industrial and military apparatus which is becoming more and more apparent.

BRITAIN A SWINDLER, SAYS A ROME DISPATCH

STOCKHOLM, May 26.—Commenting on the Empire Day address of Major Clement R. Attlee, British Deputy Premier, a Rome dispatch pointed out the British efforts in creating dissention and discord among Indians, interference in the Indian agricultural and industrial developments and other maltreatments purposely omitted in the speech. The outstanding characteristics of the Britsh domination in India, the same dispatch declared, were slavery, misery and moral negligence which were animated by an enterprising British spirit called swindling.

STILWELL ADMITS FAILURE OF BURMA CAMPAIGN

STOCKHOLM, May 26.—On his arrival in New Delhi, General J. W. Stilwell, Commander of the Chinese forces in Burma, admitted that the whole campaign was a very bad game of blindman's buff for the British and the Chinese.

BLACKOUT ORDERED IN SAN FRANCISCO

STOCKHOLM, May 26.—An air raid alarm was sounded for the whole of San Francisco on Sunday night, the city experiencing a blackout for over 40 minutes before an all-clear signal was issued.

Am 25. Mai 1942 verschied unerwartet an Herzschlag der Vortragende Legationsrat im Auswaertigen Amt

Dr. Hans Georg V o s s.

Geheimrat Voss hat sich als Mitglied der "Deutschen Delegation fuer Wirtschaftsverhandlungen im Fernen Osten" in Japan aufgehalten.

Wir verlieren in ihm ein Vorbild rastloser Pflichterfuellung im Dienste von Fuehrer und Reich, dessen Streben allezeit der Vertiefung der deutsch-japanischen Beziehungen gewidmet war. Wir werden unserm lieben, stets hilfsbereiten Kameraden ein treues Andenken bewahren.

Die Trauerfeier findet am Donnerstag, dem 28. Mai, nachmittags 5 Uhr auf der Deutschen Botschaft statt.

Der Leiter der Deutschen Delegation fur Wirtschaftsverhandlungen im Fernen Osten
Wohlthat

Der Deutsche Botschafter
Ott

BRAZILIAN VESSEL SUNK

Torpedoed by Axis Submarines in Home Waters

Domei

LISBON, May 25.—The Brazilian Government today announced that the 5,052-ton Brazilian vessel Commandant Lyra was torpedoed 180 miles off the northeast coast of Brazil, according to a Rio de Janeiro report received here today.

Kobe Notes

In a Kansai Hockey League match staged on the Hankyu Nishinomiya Ground on Sunday, the German Sports Club eleven downed the Kobe University of Commerce team to the tune of three to one. The score at half-time stood at one all.

The G.S.C. line up follows: Mendonca; Orth, Auhagen; Oberlein, Rodriguez, P. Buettinghaus; H. Buettinghaus, Brueggemann, Flaechsenhaar, Piper and C. Grossman.

The following guests were registered at the Tor Hotel on May 25: Mr. K. Chin, Miss A. Drache, Mr. and Mrs. E. Endo, Mr. and Mrs. J. Hirose, Mr. A. Lesourd, Mrs. K. Nishimiya, Mr. S. Nozaki, Mr. and Mrs. F. Nakano, Mr. and Mrs. T. Nakamura, Dr. and Mrs. W. Prahl and two sons, Mrs. H. Shalk, Mr. L. Vogt, Mr. and Mrs. E. Wolf.

Naval Battle Exhibition
of Greater East Asia War
in commemoration of the glorious
37th Navy Day

Under the auspices of the Naval Association and Asahi Shimbun-sha

Supported by the Department of Navy and the Board of Information

Naval Victories and Booty won by our Navy from the start of the war up to the battle of Coral Sea are fully exhibited.

Until May 31st, 7th floor

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VICTORIES DUE TO RIGOROUS TRAINING, RESEARCH

WILL TO BATTLE RESPONSIBLE FOR PAST AND PRESENT GAINS

U.S. Naval Defeat at Pearl Harbor Comparable to Russian Setback in Battle of Japan Sea 37 Years Ago

Before the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, Navy Day for the Japanese was the occasion for celebrating the glorious naval victory of the late Fleet Admiral Marquis Heihachiro Togo in the Battle of the Japan Sea. Today on the 37th advent of Navy Day, however, this auspicious occasion has been given an added significance by the latest string of victories gained by the Japanese Navy over the Anglo-Saxon naval powers. This sequence of successes runs from the Pearl Harbor debacle right down to the latest victory of the Battle of the Coral Sea.

The Japanese Navy of today, placed on a highly scientific basis, with a fighting spirit engendered by hard training and imbued with the spirit of the late Fleet Admiral Togo is destined to carry the glorious tradition of the Imperial Japanese Navy to eternity.

The Battle of the Japan Sea, it is recalled, followed close on the heels of the great victory achieved by the Imperial Army at Mukden. The outcome of the naval battle, it is said, was directly responsible for the laying down of arms by Czarist Russia. It was, however, some time before the actual result of the historic naval battle was reported in its entirety to the then Russian leaders, including the Czar Nicholas II.

Russians Disillusioned

At first, all Russia was overjoyed at the faked news that Vice-Admiral Rozdhestvensky's Fleet had made a clean job of annihilating the Japanese Combined Fleet under the command of the late Fleet Admiral Togo. The false report was released on the Russian Emperor's Birthday and the effect it had on the Russians was greater than any other experienced on former occasions. Toasts were proposed from one end of Russia to the other in honor of the "victorious" Rozdhestvensky. The then Russian Chief of the Naval General Staff was reported to have confided to a foreign correspondent that "The present victory will be enough to turn the tide of the war situation in Russia's favor."

Officials of the Russian Navy Ministry, on that day, waited far into the night for the official report of the alleged victory, but no report came from the fleet, over whose alleged victory the people had worked themselves to such a pitch. The next day found the Czar, himself, anxiously studying a map of the Japan Sea together with the Navy Minister, the Chief of the Naval General Staff and Prince Alexis.

Then came the first official report, not from the Baltic Fleet as expected, but from the United States Consul at Nagasaki, Japan, stating that five vessels of the Baltic Fleet had been sent to bottom by the Japanese Navy. The report thoroughly upset the Russian Emperor, but the naval authorities under him did not take the brief report seriously. Instead, they harbored the idea that the sunken ships had accidentally fallen victims to the Japanese torpedoes and that the remainder of the fleet had escaped unscathed.

Truth Made Known

Meanwhile, a Paris telegram, carrying a report of the Le Matin, a leading French daily, revealed that "The battle had resulted in a Russian reverse, much better described as a calamity than a defeat." The Echo de Paris, another French paper, declared: "The hope of our ally have now been completely shattered." The slow-witted Russian authorities at home, in the face of these revelations, still relied on their self-styled hope that the damage on the Japanese side was even greater than the Russian losses."

The report from the Japanese source was carried in the same papers in the form of Fleet Admiral Togo's bulletin giving the full results of his unprecedentedly great victory. All Russia, from the highest to the lowest was overcome with dejection.

This case of Russia can be applied to the United States on the occasion of the sweeping victory won by the Imperial Navy at Pearl Harbor at the very outset of the War of Greater East Asia. The old saying that history repeats itself is at least true in this respect. The Americans, who idolized MacArthur, committed the same folly perpetrated by the Russians with regard to Rozdhestvensky.

Regarding the outcome of the Battle of the Japan Sea, Captain Mahon, a world famous expert on naval affairs at that time, said to the following effect:

"What I should like to stress here, without any prejudice toward neither of the two opposing countries, is the fact that there was a great difference between the qualities of the personnels of the two navies. My utmost respects go to Fleet Admiral Togo chiefly on his skill in commandership and his minute and precise judgment.

Togo Object of Praise

"The Admiral is to be praised for not having been satisfied with mere theoretical amplification concerning the power of torpedoes and guns or the working of vessels themselves. He emphasized the necessity of training, especially that of the personnel during peacetime. Even after the outbreak of the Russo-Japanese War, the rigorous training was maintained regardless of that the weather conditions were.

If Captain Mahon were alive today, he would most certainly make the same comment, with only a change in the proper names. Yes, he would be able to cite the successive victories of the Imperial Navy in the current war, right from the Pearl Harbor battle down to that fought in the Coral Sea. But first of all he would call the attention of the world to the incomparable superiority of the Japanese Navy over the United States Navy.

Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Combined Fleet, was a Naval Cadet serving on board the warship Nisshin at the time of the Battle of the Japan Sea. Young Yamamoto must have felt the blood in his veins course fast as the Z-flag was hoisted high on top of the main mast of the flag ship of the Japanese Fleet, the Mikasa, informing the fleet that "The fate of the Empire hangs upon this battle."

It was during this historic battle that Naval Cadet Yamamoto lost two of his fingers. Had it been three fingers instead of two, red tape would have prevented his remaining in the naval service. One finger, it can be said, made it possible for this young cadet to assume the same duty as that of the late Fleet Admiral Togo 37 years later. Therefore, one can rightly term this as a manifestation of Heaven's grace for the furtherance of Japan's cause. Of all the crew of the Nisshin totaling 100, 98 were killed or injured during the battle.

Reich Successes

A latest foreign telegram says that the Reich Army operating around the Kerch Peninsula since May 8, forced the capitulation of the fortress in the peninsula in only five days. The Army is now repulsing and mopping-up the retreating enemy, the report added. With the coming of summer a change in the German-Soviet front is already evident.

The Red Army, it is reported has been occupied for a long time strengthening the defenses in the Kerch sector, by stationing more troops, and taking other defense measures there. These new defenses, however, proved futile before the onrush of the German troops, who were reinforced with new weapons and improved stratagems. The so-called new weapons included the new battleplane. Focke Wolf No. 190 and a special shell for anti-tank guns. The latter played an important role in the operations on the Kerch Peninsula.

Sinister propaganda has been propagated for some time by Britain and the United States, with the purport that Germany is ready to use poison gas contrary to the provisions of international law. In this connection, the wily Anglo-Saxon added that if Germany uses gas, Britain will follow suit. It is apparent that they used their propaganda as a feeler to sound the repercussions of the world, for in reality it is Britain's intention to use this ghastly weapon of war.

The principle that every new war produces weapons that supplant out-of-date arms so far invented, was recently pointed out by Lieutenant-General Reikichi Tada. Concerning poison gas, however, this principle cannot be applied, for poison gas warfare today is unchanged as that during the first European War. A strong suspicion is hanging over Britain because it is feared that that country will be the first to adopt this mode of chemical warfare.

Inhumanity of Britain

Then again, when the British blockade during the first Great War, through which it inhumanly planned to starve the 70,000,000 combined populations of Germany and Austro-Hungary, is taken into consideration one can readily understand that if ever poison gas is employed in the European theater of war, Britain will be the first to use it.

A picture recently carried by some newspapers depicting Prime Minister Winston Churchill carrying a gas mask on his inspection tour of some British troops, eloquently bespeaks of the poison-gas complex which has him in its grip. This fact alone is sufficient to justify the suspicion that is currently rife as regards the future intentions of the British War Cabinet.

Lieutenant-General Tada, further added that there will be seen in the near future such inventions as sound-proof airplanes and also special aircraft that will fly in the stratosphere. He further stated that robots will eventually supplant humans in the piloting of planes, that wireless-controlled torpedoes will be evolved, and that even tanks will dispense with human beings for their operation.

This prediction of Lieutenant-General Tada, who is a noted expert in that line, will probably be first manifested in the United States before any other country, for the simple reason that the Americans, who, despite their bravado, hate the thought of dying for their country at the front. This American tendency,

(Continued on Page 5)

Japan Rules the Waves

Ever since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, the invincible Japanese Navy has crushed the enemy forces wherever it met them. Photo shows the Imperial Naval Units in action somewhere in the Pacific (passed by Navy Ministry)

SINKING OF PRINCE OF WALES AND REPULSE IS VIVIDLY TOLD

Thrilling Accounts of Naval Victory at Outset Of War of Greater East Asia Recounted By Commanding Officers

Vivid accounts of the sinking of the British battleships Prince of Wales and the Repulse off Malaya immediately following the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia were given jointly by a certain captain who commanded the units of the Imperial Navy Air Corps which achieved this great success, a certain Lieutenant and a certain Sub-Lieutenant, the letter were being actively instrumental in dealing the coup de grace to the two British capital ships.

The Captain's account as reported by Domei follows:

"Our Naval Air Units, charged with the duty of protecting the members of our Army landing party and the convoys carrying them to Malaya, set out for duty on December 8, and during the night of this same day conducted a long-distance flight to Singapore to raid this British base for the first time.

"On the following day at about 5:15 p.m., we were informed by one of our submarines that two British capital ships were proceeding northward. These, we concluded, must be the so-called unsinkable Prince of Wales which Britain boasted of having no equal in the whole world and the super high-speed Repulse, another of the mainstays of the British navy, the movements of both of which were most concerned about.

"As we had judged, these two British capital ships had set out from their base at Singapore in an attempt to deal a crushing blow to our convoys and the naval squadron which was escorting them.

Attack Order Given

"These being the circumstances, I immediately gave the order to our airmen to attack without loss of time. Our bombers took off, their silvery wings glittering in the gentle rays of the evening sun. It was 6:30 p.m. and there was only an hour left before sunset. I was note quite sure whether the fliers would succeed in sighting the enemy warships within this limited span of time, but of one factor I was positive; our airmen would do their very utmost to make the best of this golden opportunity to strike at the British navy.

"Down into the South Seas the evening sun set. The minutes seemed to fly. My eyes were glued to my watch. Suddenly a wireless message was received from the leader of the planes. The enemy vessels could not be located. Although disappointed, I sent out the order for the bombers to return as I was worried about their flying around in the night. The machines were all heavily loaded with high explosives and I knew what a difficult task it would be for them to land.

"My watch indicated 11 p.m. when I heard a zooming overhead. Then one by one the airmen landed their machines with perfect timing. All had returned safely.

"On December 10 at 3:40 p.m. another of our submarines flashed us a message. This time we were told that an enemy squadron had been sighted cruising toward a southerly direction. Our scouting planes immediately too off. The bombers followed suit at 8:14 a.m. All the airmen were in the highest spirits. Before they boarded their machines, I had them assemble in front of me and addressed words of encouragement to them. I said: 'The seas are vast and will be ideal places to serve as your graves. Go to it and rest assured that your souls will be enshrined in the Yasukini Shrine.'

"After they had all taken off, I thought to myself: 'Half of these brave airmen will not return. May they succeed in dealing a fatal blow to the enemy.

Enemy Is Sighted

"At 1 p.m. we received a message from the scouting planes telling us that the enemy squadron had

(Continued on Page 5)

Hail to the Glorious Navy Day! Hail to the Triumphant Japanese Navy!

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HANDELSKAMMER
JAPAN

Tokyo-Yokohama
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Die Deutschen in Tokyo und Yokohama beglueckwuenschen die Japanische Wehrmacht und das Japanische Volk zu ihren grossen Erfolgen an allen Fronten.

Deutsche Gemeinde Tokyo-Yokohama

SPIRIT OF JAPANESE SOLDIERS IS TOLD BY CAPTAIN HIRAIDE

The significance of the recent Battle of the Coral Sea, the unique philosophy of life held by the Japanese soldiers and the role played by the Japanese mothers in making the Imperial servicemen ready to lay down their lives for the nation's cause were clearly analyzed by Captain Hideo Hiraide, Navy spokesman, who had recently returned home after his inspection tour in the southern regions, at the "jokai" or the regular meeting of the "tonari gumi" neighborhood association of Shirogane Imazato-cho, Shiba-ku.

The meeting was held on May 16, attended by 20 people of various occupations with Captain Hiraide as the main speaker, and Dr. Masataka Ota, member of the House of Peers, and an authority on political economy, as chairman, at Dr. Ota's residence.

Following is the record of the conference given by the latest issue of the Asahi Weekly.

Dr. Ota. "Captain Hiraide, will you give us a detailed account of the Battle of the Coral Sea? I think it took place while you were in the course of your inspection tour."

Captain Hiraide. "Yes, it occurred during my trip in the southern areas. Considerably detailed report concerning that battle has been given in Japan and so I should like first to explain to you the significance of that battle.

U.S. Bluffing People

"As you all know, the United States authorities have been busy muffling up the successive defeat which the United States Navy has suffered since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia. Despite the fact that the American Pacific Fleet was literally smashed by the Japanese Navy in the Battle of Pearl Harbor, the Washington authorities announced that only two battleships were sunk at Hawaii and that the American Fleet was chasing the Imperial Fleet in the Pacific Ocean.

"Secretary of War Colonel Frank Knox later published a statement to the effect that the American fleet sank 24 Japanese battleships in the Battle of the Maccasar Sea. The truth was that it was not such a big sea battle as the United States claimed and only several Japanese transports were sunk.

"In such a way, the American Government had strived to hide the debacles from the general public. The actual facts, however, were later terrified in the United States. As the Americans learned that the United States Navy had suffered a series of successive defeats, they became more and more restless and pessimistic.

"In order to ease the general unrest, the United States dared to attack Marshal Islands and O'orishima (formerly Wake Island) at the beginning of February and carried out an air aid on Tokyo and other places in Japan Proper on April 18. Those counter-offensives, however, did not produce expected results. Yet the American Government played up these attacks as brilliant victories. Thus, their propaganda hitherto published was nothing but a succession of false reports.

"To bolster the national morale and to justify the 'white lies', the Washington authorities had published a report that the American Navy would attempt another attack on the Japanese Naval Forces. In early May, the Imperial Navy was preparing for an attack toward an undisclosed place. The American Navy learned it and believed that it could score a success if it launched an offensive before Japan's preparation would be completed.

Navy on the Alert

"Thus, it organized a powerful fleet consisting of aircraft carriers, cruisers, destroyers and battleships. Then the fleet launched what the Americans called the 'surprise attack' in the Coral Sea. The Japanese Navy, however, was not sleeping as to overlook the attempt. It had made elaborate preparations and was waiting for the United States fleet to appear at the scene.

The American fleet fell an easy victim to Japan's deliberate trick. The result of the Battle of the Coral Sea was, as you all know, an overwhelming victory on our side, with two United States aircraft carriers and a destroyer sunk, several other British and American vessels damaged and 98 warplanes shot down.

"Though the sunken American aircraft carriers numbered only two, it was an enormous loss on the American side, because those vessels, of the Saratoga type and of the Yorktown type, were the largest ones of the aircraft carriers possessed by the United States Navy. The Saratoga could accommodate 120 odd planes and the Yorktown about 80.

"Moreover, the loss of two American battleships dealt a severe blow to the enemy. Let it be well known in this connection that battleships have an importance incomparable with cruisers or destroyers. The battleship constitutes the nucleus of naval power.

"The result of the Battle of the Coral Sea, therefore, must be estimated not merely by the number of the destroyed vessels but by the real power possessed by them. In my opinion, the result of this sea battle surpasses that of the Battle off Malaya and ranks next to the brilliant war result scored at Pearl Harbor."

Dr. Ota. "We are full of gratefulness and respect toward the Japanese servicemen when we read the announcement issued by the Imperial Headquarters, which reads in part, '. . . and 31 planes have not yet returned.' Will you please tell us about the activities of the men who engaged in that battle?"

Strong Comradeship Exemplified

Captain Hiraide. "Well, I have heard some touching stories while I was inspecting the occupied areas in the South Seas. When a small-sized Japanese aircraft carrier was lost as was announced in the Imperial Headquarters communique regarding the results of the Battle of the Coral Sea, the members of the crew were thrown out in the sea. A certain sailor was helplessly swimming, when he found a bouy floating near him. Then he discovered that an officer was clinging to the bouy. He addressed the officer calling his name. The officer asked him if he was all right, to which the sailor answered, 'I have suffered no wound.'

"Subsequently, the officer said in a painful voice, "Is that so? Then I will give you the buoy. Better safe yourself. I have been burned in many places on my body and cannot live for long." So saying, the officer threw the bouy to the sailor and sank under the sea.

"I was told of another story that stands in sharp contrast to that mentioned above. Early in March, a British steamer was torpedoed by a Japanese submarine off Sumatra. The crew of the ship were all Britishers, save a Burmese purser and an Indian stoker. When the steamer began to sink, the British crew lowered five life boats and got into them. When the Burmese purser was going to embark one of the boats, the captain of the ship forbade him to do so, thrusting a pistol before his nose.

"The Indian stoker was also forbidden to board the boat, not withstanding the fact that there was enough room in the boat to let them in. Thus, these two men were left on the sinking steamer, while the five boats, carrying the British crew, sailed away. The two survivors collected blocks and made a small raft, on which they drifted helplessly. They were later rescued by the crew of the Japanese submarine.

"The Burmese purser later said, 'I was heartlessly deserted by the Britishers whom I had worked for and thought to be my friends for the last 17 years and was rescued by the Japanese, whom I had thought to be my foe.' He especially stressed that he was treated by the Japanese not as a prisoner but almost as a friend. I presume this sort of warm treatment for the enemy is accorded only by the Japanese people.

Japanese Kindness Grateful

"Another touching story was told to me during my trip. It also concerns the Japanese sailors' kindness toward the prisoners. There was a transport ship of the Japanese Navy, which was carrying war prisoners. It was sailing over the tropical sea and the holds of the vessel, in which the prisoners were confined, were extremely hot. At first, the prisoners often complained of the intolerable heat and said they could not eat rice as they had not been accustomed to this food.

"When they learned, however, that the Japanese soldiers on board the same transport were putting up with the heat without a word of complaint and that they subsisted on the same food as that given to the prisoners, they stopped complaining.

"Then, a certain Japanese soldier, having seen the prisoners agonizing in the hot holds of the ship, asked an officer to allow him to give them three fans, which he and his comrades reviewed from some senders of comfort bags. The officer, sympathizing with the naive humanitarian sentiment of the soldier, allowed him to do what he asked, though it was against the regulation. There are many other such beautiful episodes in the Navy though most of them are not published."

Dr. Ota. "The officers and men of the Navy are very friendly with one another, I hear?"

Captain Hiraide. "Yes, an admirable comradeship among the officers and sailors is a characteristic of the Navy. I think that this warm friendship is cultivated by the fact that they live for a long time in a ship and are always expecting to share the same fate in time of action. The crew of one vessel is, so to speak, a family.

Every One Cooperates

"A close cooperation of all the crew is especially necessary in the Navy. Every member of the crew is requested to do his own duty. As various ships belonging to a fleet must perform their respective duty in accordance with the command given by the commander-in-chief, so the members of the crew of one warship must do their utmost at their respective positions."

"A fleet as well as a crew is like an opera troupe. Every ship and every member must play its or his role according to the order. If any of them act selfishly in violation of the command, the action of the ship or fleet would be very much hampered. The members of the crew, therefore, must work in close cooperation. This fact is also responsible for the cultivation of the 'brother-in-arms' sentiment among the seamen."

Dr. Ota. "As this is a meeting of the 'tonari-gumi' members, will you tell us something about the homes of the seamen?"

Captain Hiraide. "The naval officer active service spend most of his time out of home. Some 10 years ago, I learned that out of the period of 13 years since I enlisted in the Navy till that time, I spent only three and a half years at home. The bluejackets also have only short leave after they enlist.

"Therefore, they think a lot about their mother. Many of the younger officers and bluejackets say that their mothers are the only women they know. While the men undergo vigorous, painful discipline, or when they are on voyage on a vast ocean, they naturally want something to cherish in their hearts. In such a case, the image of their mother first appears in their minds. They often write letters to their mother from the ports far off from the homeland and, when they have leave, go back first to their homes to see their mother. I think the love for their mother holds a stronger grip in a sailors heart.

Request Always Granted

"The bluejackets often ask the officers for a holiday, but the commanding officers seldom allow them leave. When the petition is for nursing their mother, who happens to be sick, no officer, however, refuses the request.

"At the time of a severe engagement, the images of their mother appear in the minds of the seamen. In a certain operation, a hydroplane made a forced landing. One of the members of the crew, a noncommissioned officer, was hopelessly wounded. At his death bed, the officer regretted that he had done no meritorious deeds and asked the chief of the crew to apologize to his mother in place of him.

"Hearing the story, the commander of the unit to which the fallen flyer had belonged, visited his mother at his native place. His home was found to be in extreme poverty. There was no furniture in his house and the floor was covered with matrushes instead of 'tatami.' His mother met the visitor clad in clean but patchy clothes. It must have been the best clothes she had in her possession. She was the mother of that gallant soldier and such was his home.

"The commander wondered how such a needy family could produce such a 'samurai.' It was not money but the naive affection and firm character of his mother that made the heroic officer. I heartily wish that he had lived longer to have an opportunity of displaying his valorous spirit in action.

"One of the 'Youth Pilots,' who participated in the naval battle fought off Malaya told me that,

(Continued on Page 5)

AMERICAN AND BRITISH UNITS NO MATCH FOR NIPPON FLEET

Vice-Admiral Ichiro Sato, retired, discusses the spirit of the Imperial Navy in an article in the Nichi Nichi.

His conclusion is that the American and British navies are no match for the Imperial Navy. The reason he adduces is that the spirit of the Imperial Navy is; to cripple the enemy even at the sacrifice of one's life.

A translation of Vice-Admiral Sato's articles follows:

"The function of a navy is to control the sea.

"The fleet is the weapon which will be used by the navy in performing the function of gaining the mastery of the sea.

"A large fleet consists of battleships, which form the mainstay of the fleet, cruisers, destroyers, submarines, and aircraft carriers. In order to engage in operations at sea it must be served by submarine chasers, mine layers, mine sweepers, and other special service ships.

"A warship can be regarded as a highly mechanized unit. It is expensive to build as it combines all results achieved by modern science. It costs ¥200,000,000 to build a 50,000-ton battleship.

"A number of such expensive warships were easily destroyed by airplanes in the Battle of Hawaii and the Battle off the Malay Coast. This fact is adduced in support of the contention that the day has arrived when warplanes have become all-powerful weapons.

"The planes which rendered so good an account of themselves in the Battle of Hawaii were from aircraft carriers. The aircraft carriers were there in safety, because they were under the escort of a number of warships.

"The planes which rendered distinguished services in the Battle off the Malay Coast were not unassisted by naval vessels. The very information which was used by the planes in making their attacks was furnished by a number of submarines on patrol duty. The planes did the actual work of destroying the enemy warships. But the fact remains that their brilliant achievements were made possible by the unity maintained by the various branches of the Navy which participated in the action.

"In the Battles of Hawaii and the Malay Coast, the enemy forces were not supported by strong air units. This was unusual. Normally any naval forces will be assisted by air units.

"It will be erroneous to consider that the plane is all-powerful in a modern naval battle because planes had crippled the enemy naval forces in these two battles, for the reason that the enemy forces were not supported by aircraft as they ought to have been.

"An ideal navy is the one which comprises battleships, cruisers, planes, and all other arms which have a part to play in an action at sea. We call such a fleet an economical or balanced fleet. It goes without saying that the capital ship forms the mainstay of a balanced navy.

"The capital ship may be likened to the main pillar of a house. It rarely will be in evidence in a sea battle. It remains in the background of a battleship. Where a fleet displays its power fully one will be sure that it comprises battleships.

"As can be seen from the communiques issued by the Imperial Headquarters, wonderful is the combat spirit of the Imperial Forces. They are permeated by the desire to attack the enemy on sight. Once the country is in jeopardy nothing on earth will stop a Japanese soldier from attacking the enemy until the latter is disposed of.

"An idea of the attitude of a Japanese soldier in dealing with the enemy can be gained from the action of airmen in plunging their machines against an aircraft carrier, the pride of the enemy fleet, and a cruiser, sinking the former and damaging the latter severely, in the Battle off New Guinea on February 21.

"The results achieved by the Imperial Navy Forces in the Battles of Hawaii and the Malay Coast were remarkable. But they are no criterion by which to judge the relative real strength of the Japanese and enemy naval forces.

"But the fact remains that the battles which came after those of Hawaii and the Malay Coast demonstrated the absolute superiority of the Imperial Navy. Among these battles were the battle off the coast of Endau in which one enemy destroyer was sunk and another was severely damaged, the battle north of Bali Island in which four enemy destroyers were sent to the bottom and two cruisers and one destroyer were severely damaged, and the battle north of Java Island on February 27, in which two enemy heavy cruisers, four light cruisers, eight destroyers, one gun-boat, and one mine sweeper were sunk. The losses suffered by the Imperial Navy in these battles were one mine sweeper sunk and one destroyer slightly damaged.

"There are indications that the American navy desires to attack Japan when its building program is completed. I wonder how it will manage to attack Japan as it has no base in the western Pacific.

"It may have hope of attacking Japan with planes. But an air attack on Japan would not help things much.

"Evidently the American methods are quite different from ours. Our method is that of giving up one's life in order to crush the enemy. This Japanese spirit was in the background of the victories which have been gained by the Imperial Forces in the battles in the current war. There is no fighting spirit in the American soldier. If America stage an attack it is just for the purpose of impressing the people at home."

Admiral Togo's Address Is Bible of Japan's Navy

(Continued From Page 8)

safeguarded the country's interests and promoted its fortunes. For such lessons, whether ancient or modern, Occidental or Oriental, though to some extent they are the outcome of political happenings, must be regarded as in the main the natural result of whether the soldier remembers war in the day of peace.

Plan for Future

"We naval men who have survived the war must take these examples deeply to heart, and adding to the training which we have already received, our actual experiences in the war, must plan future developments and seek not to fall behind the progress of the time. If, keeping the instructions of our Sovereign ever graven on our hearts, we serve earnestly and diligently, and putting forth our full strength await what the hour may bring forth, we shall then have discharged our great duty of perpetually guarding our country. Heaven gives the crown of victory to those only who by habitual preparation win without fighting, and at the same time forthwith deprives of that crown those who, content with one success, give themselves up to the ease of peace. The ancients well said: 'Tighten your helmet strings in the hour of victory'."

To Scrap N.Y. Elevated

Stefani

LISBON, May 25.—Indicating that the United States is now feeling the pinches of hard times with shortage of iron, the municipality of New York City has decided to abolish portions of the elevated railways in New York City in order to use them for scrap iron, according to a report received here.

Hail to the Glorious Navy Day! Hail to the Triumphant Japanese Navy!

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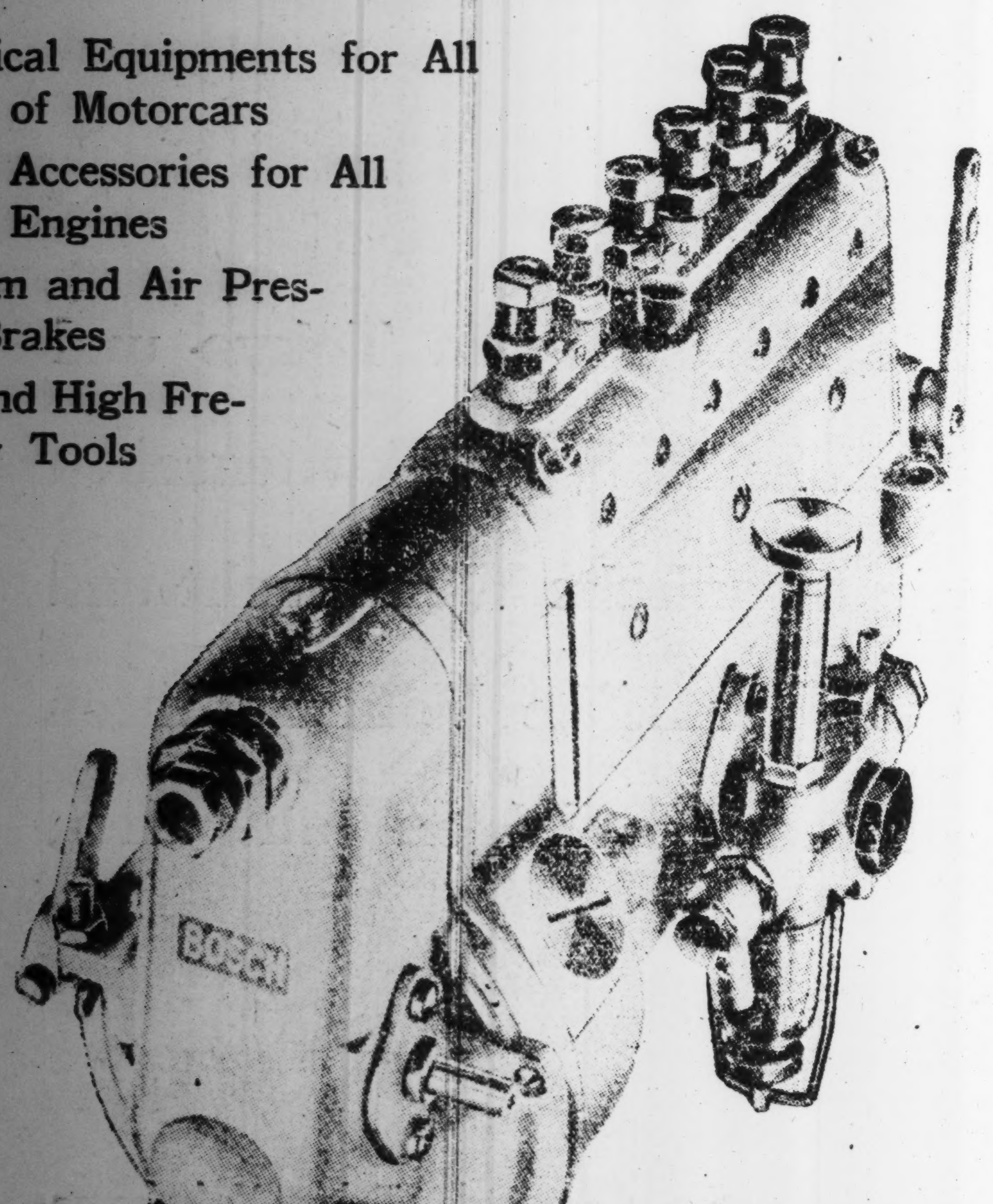

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ATTIVITA' DELL'ISTITUTO:

a) Concorso annuale per l'assegnazione del "Premio Comandante Giorgis," istituito dagli Addetti Navale, Militare ed Aeronautico della R. Ambasciata d'Italia, in memoria del Comandante Giorgio Giorgis, gia' Addetto Navale in Tokio, eroicamente caduto in combattimento il 27 marzo 1941 XIX;
b) Corsi di Cultura Italiana;
c) Conferenze;
d) Classi per l'insegnamento della lingua italiana;
e) Serate cinematografiche e musicali;
f) Pomeriggi culturali ed altre manifestazioni culturali-ricreative.

Istituto Italiano di Cultura
Kojimachi-ku Sanbancho 4 - TOKIO

[illegible]可 昭和十五年十二月二十七日

ADMIRALS DISCUSS JAPAN'S SEA POWER

Strategic Superiority of Warships and Arms Gain Mighty Victories

In the course of a round-table conference sponsored by the Miyako, Admiral Sankichi Takahashi, in viewing the present war from the standpoint of strategic superiority and characteristics of the vessels and arms used by Japan, had the following to say.

"The established military tactics for ages have been to gain, first of all, complete mastery of the sea and then the land, and so long as this fundamental rule is followed, there will be no mistake as to the outcome.

"As soon as our country decided to rise in arms against America and Britain, the Imperial Forces struck simultaneously at Hawaii, Midway, Wake, Guam, the Philippines, Hongkong, Malaya; in fact the fighting front was so stupendous that I do not believe there is a country in the world which has ever so boldly executed such a gigantic plan. I intend, of course, to consult the authorities on the history of war in this connection. . . .

"At any rate, if for instance, the operation in the Philippines or Malaya did not progress according to the plan drafted, grave consequences might have come about. As everyone knows, however, a death blow was dealt to the American Navy at Pearl Harbor while two of the most powerful British capital ships were sent to Davy Jones' locker, thus enabling Japan to take command of the sea, and at the same time, to control the land by dispatching troops. Such an auspicious start, I believe, is unprecedented in the history of warfare.

Destroyers Were 'Stars'

"During the time of the Russo-Japanese War, when I was a second sub-lieutenant, there were no submarines so that the 'stars' of the Navy were the crews of destroyers, especially those in their prime who held great pride in being assigned to this type of warship. Until the fall of Port Arthur, the destroyers accomplished brilliant results, playing an important role in deciding the tide of war.

"In the War of Greater East Asia, airplanes and submarines, particularly the former, have wreaked havoc with the enemy vessels and military installations. In that historic attack on Pearl Harbor, a flotilla of special-type submarines took part while airplanes were largely responsible in handing a smashing defeat to the Allies in the Coral Sea.

"With the progress in arms, many new weapons have been invented which are contributing greatly toward prosecuting the war and so far. I think the accomplishments of the airplanes and submarines are most outstanding.

"As was emphatically stressed by Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto, Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Japanese Fleet, I must admit that I have a high opinion of the young men of today.

"When the records of the battle off Surabaya, off Batavia and other seas are gone over, they show that the Japanese destroyers, regardless of whether the enemy consists of a battleship or a 10,000-ton class cruiser, go head-long against them and moreover, sink them.

"Compared with the destroyers used during the Russo-Japanese War, which were only about 300 tons at the most, the present-day craft of the same type are much larger of course, but the credit nevertheless is absolutely due them since they boldly challenge bigger warships mounted with 20-inch centimeter guns and send them to watery graves. The works of the young men today are indeed great.

Unwarranted Criticism

"In criticizing the actions of some members of the younger generation, the older people now-a-days are prone to remark: 'Tsk! Tsk! This day and age. . . ', but such an opinion is absolutely unwarranted. On the contrary, I might even say that the present-day youths are braver and greater than those in my times."

In connection with the submarine activities, Vice-Admiral Shigeoki Nobeta, an authority on undersea craft, had the following to say during the course of the same conference.

"It was about 37 years ago that the Imperial Navy decided to include submarines in its fleet, but during this long period, there was not one opportunity in which they could be used in real battle with the enemy.

"Of course, there have been instances where the Japanese armed forces were mobilized, but they were not of such importance to warrant the active use of the submarines or battleships. Firmly believing that the mobilization of submarines and battleships would mean nothing but that the greatest emergency was facing the country, the members of the submarine flotilla had been undergoing vigorous training to keep themselves fit for any warfare.

"With the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, the long-waited opportunity to demonstrate the crystallization of strenuous practice finally came and the crew members of the undersea-craft who had been itching to get into action, scored spectacular accomplishments once they were given an order to strike.

"These successes are attributable partly to the efficiency of the Japanese submarines, but it must not be overlooked that the young men of today, as Admiral Takahashi already said, have grown to be of great men and I too must admit that they deserve high esteem.

"The Russo-Japanese War lasted about a year and a half and there were three major naval encounters, the Battle off Port Arthur, the Battle off Chemulpo and lastly, the Battle of the Japan Sea.

Battles of Today Greater

"I was still at the Naval Academy when the epochal war broke out so that I was able to participate only in the Battle of the Japan Sea when I graduated. Though I am not in a position to criticize the battle, it is my candid opinion that the naval encounters until the great battle on the Japan Sea were not too satisfactory.

"Though a big war result was accomplished through a surprise attack off Port Arthur and in the Battle off Chemulpo, the naval encounter in the Yellow Sea on August 10, 1904, when I think back today, was not up to the usual standard of the Japanese Navy, which was of course well made up with the overwhelming victory in the Japan Sea.

"In short, the Imperial Navy then had to encounter struggling battles in the course of the eighteen months of hostilities.

"But in the current war, the record of the Japanese fleet since December 8, 1941, has been nothing but a series of smashing victories. At Pearl Harbor, off the Malay Coast, on the Java Sea and more recently, on the Indian Ocean and the Coral Sea, complete victory was won whenever an enemy armada crossed Japan's path.

"This shows clearly how much the power of the Japanese Navy has expanded and has been replenished as compared with the Navy during the Russo-Japanese War. It also points out vividly how competent the officers and men are in all points.

"They say action speaks louder than words. Well, it has spoken and hereafter will speak much louder than words. The efficiency of the Japanese officers and men and strategic superiority has enabled the Imperial Navy to accomplish achievements unparalleled in the history of war."

Naturalization Renewed

C.P.S.

NANKING, May 24.—The Ministry of the Interior has received applications from 16 Chinese subjects of Russian extraction for their naturalization papers issued by the Ministry of the Interior of the former National Government. These Russians reside in Shanghai and their applications will be granted by the Shanghai Special Municipal Government.

SINKING OF REPULSE, AND WALES IS TOLD

(Continued From Page 3)

been sighted 55 nautical miles off Kuantan.

"The attack which was to make history began at 1:50 p.m.

"The first torpedoes were discharged against the Prince of Wales and then the Repulse was attracted. Huge spouts of water shot skyward. Then at 2:29 p.m. there was a terrific explosion aboard the Repulse and she sank instantly.

"Twenty minutes later the Prince of Wales was enwrapped in flames and huge columns of smoke and then she too went down to a watery grave.

"When I was told of the success, words failed me. I knew of the highly destructive power of our aerial torpedoes, but I had felt rather doubtful as to their ability to destroy capital ships.

"When the airmen returned, they declared that they had all seen the actual sinking of the Repulse but due to shortage of fuel, were forced to return before the Prince of Wales was seen to disappear completely.

"My great regret was that our airmen had to dump all their photographic equipment into the sea during the battle. They did this because they felt that they would never return. Thus we have no actual pictures of the sinking of these once mighty British warships. As a matter of fact, some of the planes came back with their gasoline tanks riddled with bullet holes—others safely back to their base. Still others of the attacking air unit had to make forced landings. Indeed, it was nearly three days before we were able to account for all the airmen who had started off on this historic attack.

Only Two Planes Lost

"It is a great wonder that only two of our torpedo planes were lost. These machines, I would have the reader understand, apart from the bombers, must attack their objectives from very close ranges and this was the reason that I felt at first our losses would be great. Our airmen surely had divine protection.

"The Prince of Wales was mounted with especially-made anti-aircraft guns which were capable of firing 60,000 shells a minute and was therefore believed to be a hundred per cent safe from air attacks. Yet it was sunk almost instantaneously by Japanese torpedo planes. Basing conclusions on this, people may think that capital ships are no match for airplanes and therefore naval construction should concentrate on the former. In my belief, however, this is wrong. Even assuming that enemy planes could score such brilliant victories over our warships, it is not possible for them to gain mastery of the seas.

"In future battles, resplendent war results can only be achieved when capital ships and naval air units unite into one solid whole to conduct operations."

The Lieutenant's account follows:

"We received our first orders to attack at 6 p.m. on December 9. We loaded our planes with bombs and took off in great haste. The planes kept constant contact with the base over the wireless but unfortunately the course we had taken was obstructed by big clouds and this hindered our view of the sea below. Dusk was fast approaching but search as we did we could not locate the enemy squadron. Finally, with tears of rage in our eyes, we were forced to return, orders to this effect having been received.

Too Excited to Sleep

"Back at our base we completed preparations for the following day's flight, this time determined to accomplish our aim. We went to bed at 2 a.m. on December 10 in a great state of excitement. Our thoughts were so much on the anticipated battle that we found it impossible to sleep. Then at 6 a.m. the second order to attack was given.

"The day was bright and clear and after a few last words of encouragement from our commander, we set off. It was 8 a.m. Two hours and fifteen minutes later we located the position where the enemy squadron should have been but again to our disappointment there was nothing but a wide expanse of ocean. We flew further southward and when near the southern tip of the Malay Peninsula, we sighted an enemy submarine. In attack formation we were about to swoop down but nowhere could other enemy vessels be sighted.

"Then a violent storm came up and for an hour we had to battle the adverse weather.

"At 12:40 p.m. we contacted our base over the radio and were informed that the enemy squadron was sailing off Kuantan. Our fuel was short and we wondered whether we would have enough to carry out the attack successfully. At 1:50 p.m. we finally sighted the Prince of Wales under the escort of three destroyers. We dropped altitude but still the enemy did not seem to notice us.

"It was an impressive sight—big enemy warships cruising serenely over the wide blue expanse of the ocean.

"We gradually closed in, taking as much advantage of the clouds as possible.

Bedlam Breaks Loose

"Then suddenly the enemy's batteries went into action. In no time thick smoke from the guns formed a screen around our objectives. Bedlam seemed to have broken loose the next instant. Our vanguard units dropped their deadly charges and then the other planes followed suit. The sea which had been so calm a few seconds previously, was now turned into a whirlpool. Huge spouts of water shot skyward and the roar of the guns and exploding bombs was terrific. It seemed that we had been caught in the midst of a violent thunder storm.

"Two torpedoes hit the Repulse but unfortunately the planes from which they were discharged were also hit. Bravely the airmen dashed their craft headlong onto the damaged British vessel. The Repulse then listed heavily to port and suddenly began to sink. In the brief spell of only 40 minutes since our attack had been launched, the Repulse disappeared completely from the surface of the seas.

"Meanwhile, although crippled, the Prince of Wales was trying to make good her escape but our bombs soon brought her to a standstill and the last we saw was this once-proud battleship enveloped in a screen of flame and smoke."

The Sub-Lieutenant's account follows:

"We swooped down upon the Repulse. It was the final attack. The fire from the warship's anti-aircraft batteries was terrific.

"Flying in the clouds we saw a violent explosion almost tear the Prince of Wales into two. Huge columns of water shot up like giant skyrockets.

"We were again flying over the Repulse and this time saw it go down to a watery grave. Shouting 'Banzai,' we circled around and saw the Prince of Wales enwrapped in a huge conflagration."

SPIRIT OF SOLDIERS IS TOLD BY HIRAIDE

(Continued From Page 4)

when he dived upon the British battleship, Prince of Wales, through the screen of gunfire, the image of his mother flashed in his mind. He said his mother used to pray at the village shrine for his good luck in the war. Strangely enough, many other young pilots, who took part in the same battle, confessed that they had had the same experience when they dived on the British battleships.

(Here Mrs. Ota wiped her tears with the sleeves of her clothes. Sobs were heard from the women present.)

"I think it very significant that the men see the vision of their mother at the critical moment."

9 War Gods

Mr. A. "I was told that the nine heroes of the Special Attack Flotilla, who took part in the Pearl Harbor attack, did not forget to shave themselves on the previous night and, as water was scarce, they shaved without using water. I was very much moved to hear the story. They were as self-composed as the 'samurai' of yore, who were careful about their personal appearance even in battle."

Captain Hiraide. "Officers and sailors must economize water to such an extent that it is beyond the imagination of the people living on land. Every morning, they are given about two pints of pure water each. They use the water in four ways. First they wash themselves, then they wash their handkerchiefs, socks and lastly wash their feet.

"The crew of a submarine must endure more hardships as far as water is concerned. When a submarine is on a long voyage, the members of the crew are not given water to wash their faces in the morning. They only rub their faces with handkerchief. During the cruise in the South Seas, the ships are sometimes visited by squalls. When the storm-cloud comes near the submarine, the members of the crew who happen to be out of duty, go up to the deck and wait for the shower with soap smeared all over their body. When the shower falls, they wash their body in a hurry. The bathing is quite refreshing, for the shower in the tropical regions is very cold.

"It happens sometimes that the rain-cloud, which seemed to come over the ship, strays from the expected course. A trouble then occurs because the men have been waiting with their body smeared with soap. In such a case, some water must be given them to wash off the soap. It naturally decreases the supply of pure water stored in the ship."

Mrs. C. "I understood that our servicemen are always thinking of how to die."

Captain Hiraide. "Yes, that is the point. They are totally different from those who are thinking how to live. The death-defying spirit begets admirable, resolute acts."

Dr. Ota. "Will you tell us what sort of activities our enemy will make in the future?"

Allies Not Down Yet

Captain Hiraide. "In my opinion, America and Britain are both deliberately planning to retrieve their fortunes. It is quite possible that they will launch counter-offensives against Japan, with Britain taking to India and the United States to Australia.

"If Japan were to fail to cut off the supply routes to Australia and New Zealand, America might possibly launch an offensive from these lands to recapture the areas which our forces have occupied. It is true that the huge 'treasure house' in the south has come into our hands, but you must never think that these areas are completely defended against the possible counter attack of the enemy.

"Figuratively speaking, our country has just put up a name plate of Nippon at the door of this 'treasure house.' We are requested to open the door and develop the huge natural resources in the future. It is indeed a big job. Before the industrial and commercial mechanism is completed in the Greater East Asia Sphere, the Japanese people must never become negligent.

"The United States and Britain are resolute to attain what they call the 'final victory.' If our country should show a sign of weakness or negligence, they would surely attempt an attack on Japan. We must take them as 'powerful enemies' and be prepared with deliberate planning.

"You need not, however, be anxious. Japan is sure to have a bright future, as all of you are feeling. The Imperial Forces are daily achieving new victories and the Government is also steadily making plans for the development of the occupied areas. Therefore, we should live happily bearing a bright hope in the future."

Will to Battle Wins War for Japanese

(Continued From Page 3)

moreover, proved to be the motivating factor for the introduction of many varieties of modern war weapons, especially as regards the navy. The iron-clad ship made its first appearance at the time of the Civil War in America.

Research Important

A scientific war is, after all, a war that is primarily based on the mighty spirit of conducting painstaking researches. The nation in which that spirit is most active will be the final winner of the war. Herein lies the focal point of the scientific researches in Japan, and it is from this point of view that a recent comment by the Daily Express on the success of the Japanese operations in Burma can be interpreted in a convincing manner. The British paper said to the following effect:

"The British reverses in Burma can be simply explained in a few words i.e., the equipment of the British army was vastly inferior to that of the Japanese. That is all. To some observers it may appear that Japan attributed its success to the excellence of its air forces over the Burmese skies," the paper continues, "but, however, the truth is that our military equipment in every respect was far below the Japanese standard."

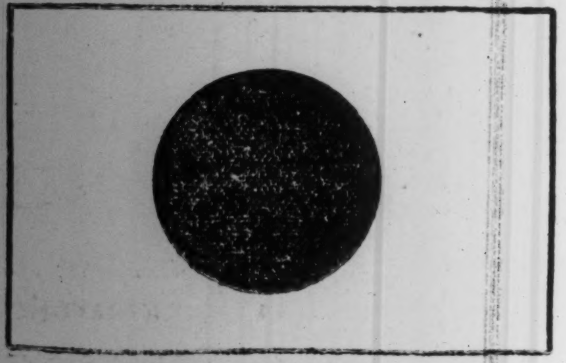
As the war progresses, the excellence of Japanese methods in scientific research, and the fruits that they bear, will be gradually revealed to the world, and woe betide the Allies when they do. —Kanji Maruyama (Sunday Mainichi)

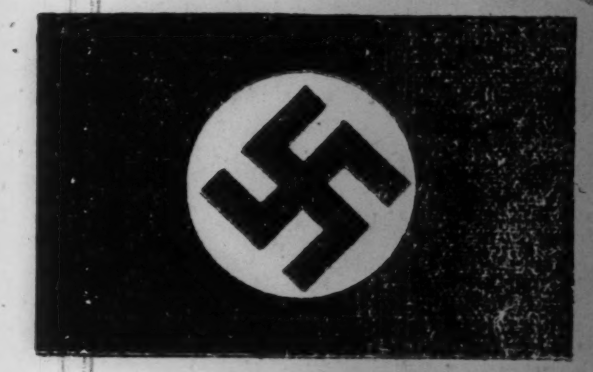
Pope Grants Audience

Stefani

ROME, May 25.—His Holiness, Pope Pius XII received in special audience Mrs. Carmona Santos, daughter of President Marshal Antonio Oscar de Fragoso Carmona of Portugal.

Hail to the Glorious Navy Day! Hail to the Triumphant Japanese Navy!





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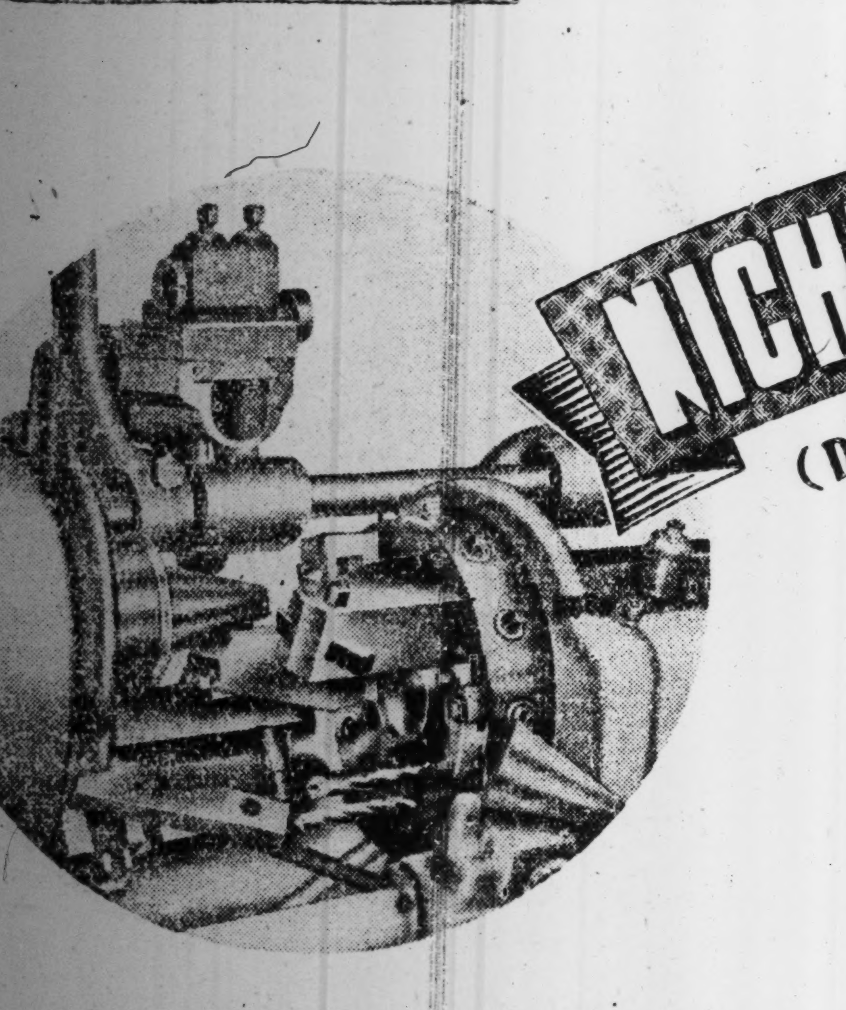

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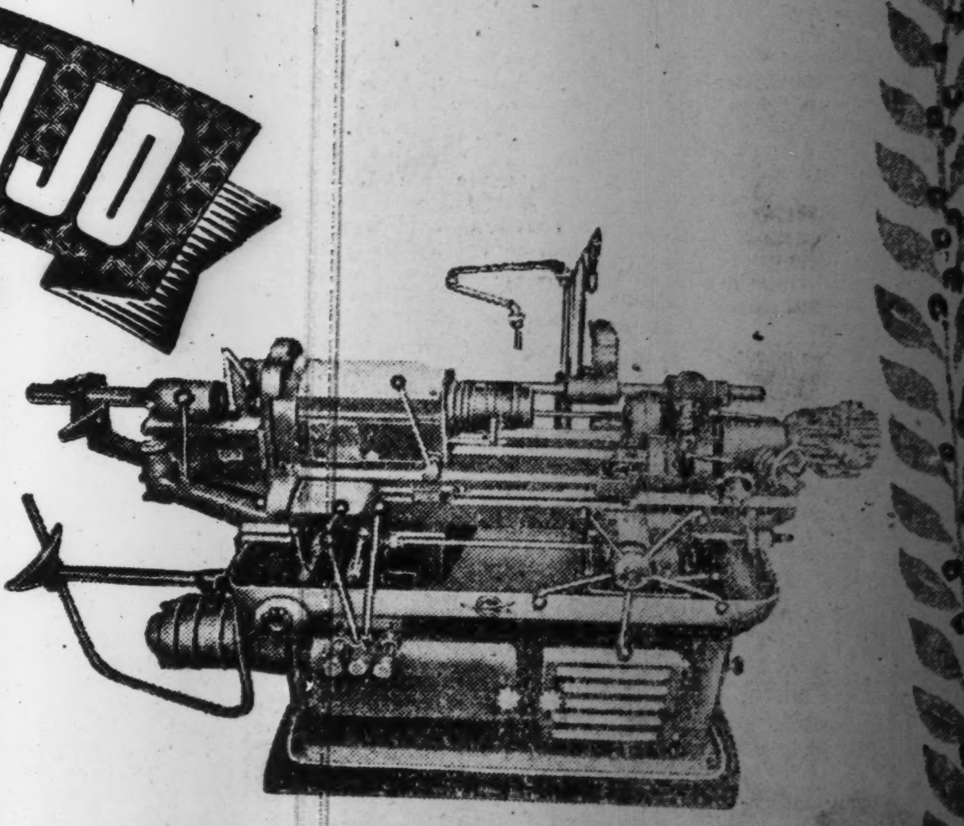

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THE CAPTURE OF VICE-ADMIRAL ROJESTVENSKY

"The fate of the nation depends on this one battle. Let every man do his best!" These were the words of Fleet-Admiral Togo to his men on the occasion of that epoch-making battle of May 27, 1905. Japan's remarkable victory over Czarist Russia may be attributed to this one fact, that every man did his best. And because every man has done, and is doing his best, today the Japanese Navy rules supreme over the seven seas. This spirit of doing one's best is not a whit different today from what it was 37 years ago. Read how an ordinary Japanese seaman "did his best" at the time of the Russo-Japanese War, and captured a Russian admiral......Let Torao Akazaki of Kagoshima, Kyushu, relate the story of the capture of Vice-Admiral Rojestvensky in his own words......

Explosion

At the time of the outbreak of the Russo-Japanese War, I was a first-class seaman on board the warship Hatsuse. The Hatsuse displaced 15,000 tons, and was at that time a first-class warship.

At 10 a.m. on May 15, 1904, the Hatsuse, with her sister ships, the Shikishima and the Yashima, left our base with orders to blockade the Russian port of Port Arthur.

The day was fine, and there was a chopping sea kicked up by a stiff head-wind. My heart was singing with joy as I stood on deck, the wind blowing against my face, for here was the chance at last for me to give up my life for my country.

Ten naval ri Southeast of Rotetszan in Chosen we came across the enemy fleet. The enemy ships were still too far off for our shells to reach them, and besides, our duty was to blockade Port Arthur, not to engage in a premature battle.

We steamed across the line of the enemy advance, the Hatsuse in the fore. Some minutes later there was a terrific explosion under the left screw of our ship and a violent shock almost threw us off our feet. The ship had struck a mine.

The water began to flood in, and the speed of the ship suddenly slackened. We rushed to the stern, and did our best to stem the inflooding water. We stuffed blankets into the opening, and tried to keep them in place with wooden props.

The ship inclined dangerously, and acting under orders from the Commander, the helmsman veered her to the right. This move was made so as not to obstruct the progress of the second ship in the line, the Shikishima.

We were near Port Arthur at that time, and seizing this opportunity, the enemy battery on land began to pound us mercilessly with their heavy shells.

Suddenly there was another terrific explosion as the Yashima, the third ship, also struck a mine. The mine had exploded right under her hull amidships. The Yashima tilted to the right, her hull split open. Realizing that her end was near, the Yashima steered for the shallow waters near land. It was a race for life. The Yashima lost the race, for the water poured in like a roaring cataract, and the ship sank out of sight before our eyes.

We drew in a deep breath of relief, for the Hatsuse was still afloat, and we thought that we had escaped the fate of the Yashima. But the relief was only for a moment, for the Hatsuse struck another mine the next instant. The mine exploded under the hull beneath the third mast, and as luck would have it, this was exactly where the ammunition store was.

The force of the explosion lifted the ship out of the water. There was an awful, indescribable sound, like the breaking of a thousand timbers, and the ship snapped in two.

The stern half of the ship sank almost out of sight. For a moment the fore part was balanced on the sinking stern half, the prow pointed straight at heaven. Then the 150 foot mast snapped from the base. The fore part spun round, and followed the other half to the bottom of the sea.

Rescue

At the time of the sinking of the Hatsuse I was on duty, with seven others, in No. 6 gun-turret in the stern half of the ship. The turret was shut tight, but the water began to rush in through the crevices. In a few minutes the water had crept up to our knees, then to our waists, and then to our necks. Before we could get out, the water was above our heads.

We struggled frantically to get out of the death-trap. I had given up hope of ever getting out alive when I noticed, just above me, a dim circular patch that seemed to be lighter in color than the surrounding darkness. I realized what it was. It was a window.

I struggled to it, and hung on like grim death. And then something strange happened. The window came off bodily, and I felt myself rising. The next moment I found myself on the swirling, bubbling surface of the sea. And then merciful oblivion came to me, and I knew no more.

I returned to consciousness with a heavy oppressive pain in my chest. I looked around weakly, and saw that I was inside a rescue boat from the Tatsuta. There were other seamen with me, and we were receiving first-aid treatment for drowning. We were forced to vomit out enormous quantities of sea-water. I remember wondering dimly how the human body could absorb so much water. The vomiting did me good, and I was able to sit up and look around.

There was not a sign of the Hatsuse. Broken timbers and pieces of wreckage drifted past. Rescue boats from the battleships, the Tatsuta and the Kasagi, were busy picking up the survivors. I stared blankly at the dead bodies that had floated up, bloated and swollen almost beyond recognition.

Somebody poured a glass of brandy down my throat. Under the effects of this stimulant I revived completely. I sat erect, and glared at the Russian battery. I glared so hard that I thought my eyeballs would burst out of my head. Tumultuous feelings raged in my heart. Those Roskies must be rejoicing. How they must be rejoicing! All right, I swore, I'll make them laugh on the other side of their faces before long. Hot tears of anger and mortification oozed out of my eyes despite all my efforts to prevent them.

A yell made me jerk round. Eighteen Russian destroyers were ploughing through the waves in our direction, and they were shooting wildly at us. Their object was all too plain. They had come to annihilate the survivors.

Leaving the work of rescuing the survivors to the Kasagi, the Tatsuta changed her course and steamed straight toward the enemy. Her propellers churned the water into a creamy whiteness, and the swell from her wake rocked our boat slightly.

Seeing that formidable warship coming straight for them, the Russian destroyers changed their course, and fled.

Resolution

I put my hand to my head, and received a shock when I felt my cap still there. Before leaving home I had sewn a votive tablet to the lining of my cap. This charm had never left my person even once, and it was still there, resting on my head, after all my terrible experiences!

As I felt my cap, something seemed to flash into my brain. Heaven had saved me, and my body was not my own. I had died on May 15, 1904. As proof of this all my seven comrades who had been with me in the gun-turret had perished.

Like a search-light shining before me my duty became plain to me. I must avenge this defeat and give up my life for my country, and at the same time console my dead comrades. It was a message from Heaven. There was no mistake about it.

The first thing to do was to join a Suicide Squad. But strange to say, although I have joined many suicide squads since then, I am still alive.

Then Tatsuta and the Kasagi rescued 376 survivors. These men were put on board the Fukuoka Maru and sent back to Sasebo, where we became busy at once clearing up the remaining duties about the Hatsuse. In all we made 692 mortuary tablets.

When I had finished my duties, I petitioned to be sent out again. My petition was granted, and I joined the Second Squadron under the command of Vice-Admiral Kamimura. The squadron departed at once to blockade the port of Vladivostok.

We steamed to Tsushima Island, where we waited for a while, but to my disappointment the blockading squadron was dispersed. I was ordered to join the crew of the destroyer Sazanami, of the Third Destroyer Fleet.

I went about my duties, impatiently waiting for my opportunity, when reports reached us that the Russian Baltic Fleet had arrived. Banzai! Here was my chance at last! I could scarcely restrain myself from singing-out with joy.

On May 27, 1905, about a year after the epoch making war had started, I was on duty aboard the Sazanami. I was on deck, and about 6 a.m. I noticed that a signal had gone up on the mast-head of the flagship Izumo of the Second Squadron. It was a strange signal. I sent up an answering signal, and looked up the signal book. But strange to say, that signal was not marked in the signal book. Was it a code? I ran to the Commander's cabin.

I beat a thunderous tatoo on the door, and burst in without ceremony. I reported the incident to the Commander, and he looked up the code book.

I was watching him impatiently when I noticed a glitter come to his eyes. And then his voice burst on my ear-drums in a stentorian command:

"The Second Squadron of the enemy fleet has been sighted! Prepare for immediate departure. All hands at the ready!"

I shot out of the cabin as though I had been catapulted, and relayed the order to all the hands.

Battle

The First Squadron, with the Mikasa in the fore, was already steaming out of Chinkai Bay.

The Sazanami had taken in a fresh stock of coal, and even the decks were piled high with sacks of coal. We threw all these into the sea, and cleared the decks for action.

Shortly after noon we saw, far out to starboard, the dim outlines of our decoy ships which were leading the enemy toward us. The weather was fine and bracing, and the seas were high. At 1:55 p.m. we coursed down east of Tsushima Island.

All at once a signal went up on the masthead of the flagship, the Mikasa. It was the famous quadri-colored Z signal flag. I looked up the signal book. The signal meant, "The fate of our nation depends on this one battle. Let every man do his best." I felt a lump in my throat, and the hot tears blurred my vision so that I could scarcely see the letters in the signal book.

The Russian Fleet, with the Suvaroff in the lead, was steaming toward us in two parallel columns. We cut downwind across the line of the enemy advance, and this maneuver forced the enemy to veer round to the right. Our broadside guns opened fire, pounding the Russian ships mercilessly. The enemy returned fire for fire, and a terrific battle began. This battle has been described so many times, and is so well known that I shall not attempt to describe it.

Our destroyer squadron was half-way between the enemy and our own major forces, and in broad day-light we commenced a torpedo assault of the enemy.

As every reader knows, the battle ended in a great victory for Japan, and most of the Russian ships were either sunk or captured.

All through the night of May 27 our destroyers and torpedo boats were busily engaged in hunting out and finishing off the remnants of the once much vaunted Russian Baltic Fleet.

Pursuit

The following day dawned fine and bright. The Sazanami, with her sister-ship, the Kagero, had been making an all-night hunt for enemy ships. All through the forenoon we continued our search, but did not come in sight of a single enemy ship. But at 1 p.m. we discovered two Russian destroyers off Utsuryu Island, and at once gave chase. The Russian destroyers fled northwards, with the Kagero hard on the heels of the first one, and the Sazanami hanging on like grim death to the second one.

Perhaps the enemy gave up hope of escaping us. Anyway, the white flags of surrender suddenly shot up and fluttered from the top of their mastheads.

I thought it strange that the enemy should have thus prepared white flags beforehand. I learnt later that the white flags were table-cloths.

The Biedovy, which was the name of the destroyer that the Sazanami was pursuing, hove to and cast anchor. We shut off steam and rode the waves, without casting anchor, a short distance from the Biedovy.

Since the Biedovy had surrendered, our Commander arranged that a small party from our ship should board the Russian destroyer. A boat was lowered, and Sub-Lieutenant Ito, with eight men, each armed with a revolver and a sword, left the Sazanami to board the Biedovy. To my great joy, I was included in the party of nine.

We rowed toward the Russian ship, wondering why it had surrendered so easily. When we came near the Biedovy we were suddenly greeted with a fusillade of revolver shots. Evidently the enemy had no desire of surrendering without making some kind of resistance.

We jumped into the sea, and taking cover behind the boat, we kicked out with our feet, pushing the boat in front of us like a shield until we reached the enemy ship.

There was raging anger in my heart as I skimmed up the rope ladder. I was the first to set foot on the deck of the Biedovy, and I whipped out my sword, prepared to cut down all who might resist. There was a wireless aerial in my path, and I severed it with one stroke. I suppose we must have looked fairly blood-thirsty, for the Russians did not resist. They lined up on the deck.

Strange Happenings

We marshalled them into one place, and set about our duties. My duty was to unfasten the most important component parts of the guns, and throw them into the sea.

Having finished my job I went below deck, closely examining every room. I came to a door that was cleaner than the rest. I opened it. The room was evidently the officers' room. It was elegantly furnished, and in the center of the cabin was a bed. In the bed was an old, dignified gentleman, with his head swathed in bandages. He was half sitting and half lying down, his hands clasped in front of him, and he seemed to be in deep meditation.

Surrounding the bed were a number of Russian officers, evidently of high rank, for their uniforms were adorned with heavy gold braid.

I sprang into the room, and the officers whirled round, looking at me with scared eyes. Then they drew closer around the bed.

There was something funny about it all. I decided impulsively that the man in bed must be an important personage. Without a pause I sprang toward the bed and laid my hand on the old man's shoulder. The officers shouted out something unintelligible to me, and rushing upon me they tried to pull me back from the man in the bed.

I hurled them off impatiently, and turning to the man in the bed, I put my arms round him with the intention of lifting him out. The room became a turmoil of confusion. Some of the officers tore their hair, letting out wails of despair; others tried to pull me back, screaming some unintelligible gibberish into my ear; shrieks and yells filled the air; all in all, the commotion was awful.

I released my hold of the man in the bed and springing out of the cabin I banged the door shut. Then racing up to the deck I caught hold of Sub-Lieutenant Ito, and reported the strange incident.

Here are the nine men who boarded the Russian destroyer Biedovy on that memorable day of May 28, 1905. Sub-Lieutenant Ito is on the extreme left, middle row, and First-Class Seaman Akazaki is on the right, front row. The picture in the inset shows Torao Akazaki as he is today.

Vice-Admiral Cinovi Petrovitch Rojestvensky (1848-1909) was Commander-in-Chief of Russia's Second Pacific Fleet. His fleet left Kronstadt in October, 1904, reaching the Tsushima Straits via the Cape of Good Hope, only to be dealt an unprecedented defeat by the Japanese Combined Fleet under Fleet-Admiral Heihachiro Togo, May 27, 1905. He was on board the flag-ship Suvaroff at the time, and received a fractured skull. His officers removed him secretly to the destroyer Biedovy, but as Mr. Akazaki relates, he was taken prisoner. Later he was allowed to return to Russia, where he was court-martialed for his defeat in the Japan Sea, but was found not guilty. He died on January 14, 1909.

Salute

Together we raced down to the cabin. Sub-Lieutenant Ito was a fluent linguist, and could speak Russian well. He listened intently to the excited explanations of the officers. Suddenly he sprang back a step, stood stiffly at attention, and saluted the man in the bed.

"Attention." His voice rang out sharp and clear in the room. "Salute Vice-Admiral Rojestvensky, Commander-in-Chief of Russia's Second Pacific Fleet!"

My brain was dazed, but as his ringing voice woke the echoes of that steel-walled room, my trained muscles subconsciously jerked me to attention, and before I knew it my hand had gone up to my forehead in salute.

I do not know if Vice-Admiral Rojestvensky saw the salute, but he could not have failed to hear the Sub-Lieutenant's voice. His hand aged head nodded weakly in acknowledgement of the salute.

Sub-Lieutenant Ito turned to me and said, "Go up on deck, and signal to the Sazanami that Vice-Admiral Rojestvensky of the Russian Fleet is on board the Biedovy. At once!"

I raced up the rungs, and seizing the signal flags I hoisted them aloft. In my excitement I scarcely knew if I chose the right flags, but apparently the signal was understood for a loud "banzai" suddenly split the silence, and an answering signal fluttered up on the masthead of the Sazanami. The signal read, "Conduct Vice-Admiral Rojestvensky at once to the Sazanami."

I went below deck again, and reported the message to Sub-Lieutenant Ito. But he sent me back to signal another message, "Russian Commander badly injured. Transportation impossible."

In answer to this signal came the reply, "Bring the other prisoners here. Treat the Vice-Admiral with due care."

A Tussle

The Russian officers were all marshalled out on deck. I went below again after seeing them above, and began a systematic search of the rooms I had not yet seen.

On entering the second room I received a shock. There was a tall Russian officer in the room, and his pistol was pointed straight at my heart. Instinctively I ducked, at the same time hurling myself forward. I crashed into him, and together we fell in a heap on to the floor. The fall must have stunned the other, for he did not move for a few seconds. When he struggled up into a sitting posture, my own pistol was pointed at him.

I took him up on deck and learnt that he was Commander Baranoff of the Biedovy. On examining his pistol I found that there were no bullets inside. Baranoff said later that if his pistol had been loaded, he would have shot me, and then killed himself.

Sub-Lieutenant Ito called us together, and said, "One of you must take the prisoners to the Sazanami. Who will go?"

Eight men at once stepped forward eagerly, but the final choice fell upon me. It was decided that four of the highest officers should be taken over to our ship. They were the Chief of Staff, the Chief Engineer, the Chief Medical Officer, and the Chief of the Commissariat. I was overjoyed. I, an ordinary seaman, was to have the honor of taking this formidable array of gold braid, enemy though it be, to our Commander!

The Row-Boat

I slid down the rope-ladder into the boat, and steadied it while the four "Chiefs" got into it. Once in the boat they folded their arms, and sat motionless in their seats, looking straight ahead of them with sour scowls on their faces. This put me into a predicament, for I could not row and steer at the same time. The seas were high, and it was some distance to the Sazanami.

There were four oars in the boat. I picked up one, and prodded the Chief of Staff in the back with it. He looked at me sourly, but I put the oar into his hands, and indicated by signs that he was to row. I repeated the same procedure with the other three, and sitting in the stern, I grasped the tiller. The four gold-braided officers dipped their oars, and began to row. The boat did not go fast enough. I flourished my pistol. The four pulled lustily at their oars, and the boat fairly raced over the waves. I might be accused of having been disrespectful to the enemy high officers, but under the then circumstances, I do not see what else I could have done.

Our ensign fluttered up on the masthead of the Biedovy, and we made preparations to tow the destroyer by hawser. We sent a wireless message to the First Squadron at Saseho, reporting the capture of Vice-Admiral Rojestvensky. We at once received this answer, "Warship Chitose will meet Sazanami tomorrow. Half speed ahead. Congratulations."

Ovation

Two days later we arrived at Saseho. The reception we received amazed us. The Fleet-Admiral himself was there to greet us, with Commander Samejima of the Saseho Base, and many other high officers. We noticed several strange ships in the harbor, and found out that they were the captured ships of the enemy.

With regard to the capture of Vice-Admiral Rojestvensky I should like to say that I have done nothing worthy of mention. I was a reckless and impulsive youth in those days, and what I have done, I have done in the course of my duty. It was, therefore, a great surprise to me when I received a letter of approval from the Fleet-Admiral himself, attributing the capture of the Russian Vice-Admiral to me. The magnanimity of the late Fleet-Admiral Marquis Heihachiro Togo is well known, especially to those who have served under him, and even now, as I look at his letter my eyes become blurred with tears, and from the misty shadows of the past his vibrant voice comes ringing in my ears. "The fate of the nation depends on this one battle. Let every man do his best."

Letter of Approval

To First-Class Seaman Torao Akazaki, of the destroyer Sazanami.

This letter of approval is given for his distinguished service for his country when he valiantly engaged with two enemy destroyers South of Utsuryu Island on May 28, 1905, and captured one of them, with an important enemy ranking admiral on board.

Fleet Admiral Heihachiro Togo,
Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Fleet,
June 20, 1905

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ALL KEY WARES UP ON TOKYO EXCHANGE

Headquarters Announcement of New Naval Victories Improves Market Atmosphere

The Imperial Headquarters announcement concerning additional results achieved by the Imperial Navy in the Naval Battle of the Coral Sea greatly improved the atmosphere of the Tokyo Stock Exchange. The bourse issue, new, for example, stepped up to ¥136.40 which compares with ¥135.40 at the close of the Monday afternoon session.

A similar trend was seen in almost all key wares on the short term market. N.Y.K. opened at ¥105.50 in the morning session and a rise of ¥0.90 was made before the afternoon session was brought to a close. A gain of ¥0.70 was seen in N.Y.K., new, ¥0.50 in Kanegafuchi Spinning, ¥0.50 in its new, ¥0.30 in Teikoku Rayon, new, and ¥0.70 in Japan Steel Tubing.

The report that the Kanegafuchi Spinning Company has decided to maintain the share dividend for the first half of this year at the same rate as for the previous year is understood to have spurred the buying sentiment of the ware. In the long term section also, Kanegafuchi Spinning, old, jumped ¥0.50. A rumor that the Dai-Nippon Beer Company is now planning its advance to the South caused the remarkable rise of ¥1.40 in the beer issue. Dai-Nippon Precision Machinery moved upward sharply ¥1.00 owing to a buying sentiment on a scale down.

Afternoon closing quotations of important stocks are as follows: Tokyo Exchange, new, ¥136.40, N.Y.K. ¥105.90, its new ¥91.20, Kanegafuchi Spinning ¥156.00, its new ¥97.80 and Teikoku Rayon, new, ¥89.80.

Long-Term Market

Long-term market prices in yesterday's morning session were:

	Clos.		May	June
First Section				
Fuji Spinning (50)	....		....	65.9
Kanegafuchi Sp. n. (25)	....		97.2	97.2
Toyo Rayon, new (50)	....		....	71.9
Second Section				
N. Y. K. (50)	105.5		....	107.2
Do. new (37½)	90.7	u .1	....	91.9
O. S. K. (50)	96.3		....	95.5
Do. new (37½)	95.0	u .4	95.8	....
Ishikawajima, n (25)	....		54.2	54.5
Uraga Dock (50)	97.8	d .2	98.4	99.1
Mitsubishi Heavy (50)	....		81.2	81.9
Hitachi Works (50)	44.6	d .2	....	75.7
Third Section				
Japan Fat	....		67.3	68.0
Japan Piston Ring	78.8	u .3	....	78.1
Japan Nickel	48.8	d .7	....	49.6
Japan Soda	38.8	d .5	39.1	39.5
Japan Automobile Ind.	72.5	d .7	....	73.9
Kotobuki Heavy Ind.	64.2	d .2	65.1	66.0
Ikegai Automobile Ind.	....		66.7	67.9
Mitsubishi Machinery	130.5	d .1	130.8	132.1

Government Bonds

Government bonds spot prices yesterday afternoon were:

Kogo 5%	107.10	107.10	107.10	107.10
Second 5%	107.05	107.05	107.05	107.05
First 4%	103.00	103.00	103.00	103.00

Short-Term Market

Short-term prices yesterday afternoon were:

	Open.	High	Low	Clos.
Tokyo Stock, new	135.9	133.6	135.9	136.4
N. Y. K., old	105.7	106.1	105.7	105.9
N. Y. K., new	90.8	91.5	90.7	91.2
Kanegafuchi Spin.	154.6	156.0	154.6	156.0
Do. new	97.2	98.3	97.2	97.8
Teikoku Rayon, n.	89.3	90.0	89.3	89.8
Osaka Stock, new	73.6	74.5	73.6	73.7
Japan Steel Tube	73.4	73.6	73.3	73.4
Japan Oil	78.8	79.2	78.8	....
Mitsubishi Heavy	108.8	108.8	108.7	108.7
Hitachi Works	74.6	74.6	74.6	....
Japan Mining	58.9	58.7	58.6	58.6

East Indies Abound in Tapioca Production; Java Is Expected to Yield Largest Output

Tapioca, an unique product in the newly occupied areas in the South Seas, is the latest subject chosen for the "Economic Memorandum" appearing serially in the Chugai Shogyo. The article gives the following data in connection with this product:

"In the strict sense of the word, the term 'tapioca' stands for tapioca starch. This starch is taken from the roots of the vegetable bearing the identical name, originally grown in South America. Lately, however, the cultivation of this vegetable has been centered in the East Indies which enjoys worldwide fame for its output. This industry has been extended recently to Thailand and Malaya. Domestic consumption aside, this is one of the major items of export merchandise.

Exports

"Of the East Indies archipelago, the largest output is expected from Java. Combining it with that of Madura Island, the local output occupies a major percentage of the total output in the East Indies, aggregating from 300,000 to 400,000 metric tons. During 1936, exports totalled 260,000 tons or 1,178,000 guilders in value.

"The following table shows the destinations of shipments of tapioca during 1936 with tonnage and value:

	Tonnage	Value (in guilders)
America	140,235	6,890,000
England	50,979	1,674,000
Japan	45,195	1,013,000

Tapioca is cultivated in large quantities in Malaya, but Johore and Kedah are most conspicuous in output. While the exact figures in these areas are unascertainable, exports during 1939 totalled 16,000 metric tons or ¥1,230,000 in value. Shipments from these shores have heretofore been destined for England, British India, Australia, New Zealand, France, Belgium, Burma and French Indo-China.

Classifications

"Tapioca, according to the process of production, can be divided into two classifications native products and mill products. Again, according to the shape of the powder, it can be subdivided as follows:

Flour—made of snow-white powder.

Pearl—taken from half-dried powder in the shape of pearls after heating and sieving.

Refuse—taken from half-finished products.

"Of the various starches, tapioca is superior in quality and is free from fiber elements. It is extensively used for cakes and in cooking and is occasionally utilized by spinning mills, alcohol and wine breweries and paper mills."

Transfer Account Develops

The Postal Transfer Account in Manchoukuo was started in December, 1936, in response to the rapid growth of national economy. In order to speed up this business, service by telegraph and quick delivery was introduced in December, 1937. Simultaneously with the inauguration of inland transfer account business in December, 1936, a similar service was started between Manchoukuo and Japan. At the end of 1939, there were four transfer account control offices, one each for Hsinking, Mukden, Harbin, and Chinchow. At that date, transfer account depositors numbered 9,213, with a total balance of 4,047,893 yuan. The service is still in an early stage of development, but the rate of progress is highly satisfactory.

To Better Air Services

In conformity with the requirements of the situation the authorities regarding aviation as one of the important instruments of communication, made strenuous efforts at considerable financial sacrifice and in the face of personal danger to develop the infant air service in Manchoukuo. The reward for these efforts was the signal development of aviation in the new State. With the progress of the times, the Government of Manchoukuo addressed itself to the development of industry and economy. The Manchuria Aviation Company, in order to conform to this situation, had its capital raised to 30,000,000 yuan in 1939. With its financial position thus strengthened, the company is redoubling efforts to expand and perfect its services.

Telephone Used More

At the start of the Manchuria Telephone and Telegraph Company, there were about 300 telephone exchanges, which have increased to about 480; while the telephone subscribers now number 891,630 against 33,253 at the beginning of the period. The telephone lines increased from 9,389 kilometers to 22,407 kilometers at the end of 1938. During the same year, calls on long distance telephone numbered 4,223,584 against 1,929,853 for the first year of the period. These figures are quickly rising. In all important towns, the system of automatic exchange has been introduced. In Hsinking and three other towns, telephone charges are counted by the number of calls.

MUNITION INDUSTRY IN U.S. SLOWS DOWN

America Facing Acute Shortage of Labor, Reports English Journal

Labor difficulties and shortage of material has retarded the munitions industry of the United States at a time when she is anxious to speed it up in order to tide over a series of reverses sustained by her expeditionary forces. This situation can be ascribed to the nation's administrative incompetency and its lack of wartime conscience, observes the Chugai Shogyo.

A review of the labor trouble in America is given in the latest number of the Economist, a British journal, which in substance runs as follows:

"Though not particularly conspicuous at the present moment, the growing shortage of labor in the United States is calculated to develop into a serious phase in process of time with the risk of substantially handicapping the American munitions industry. In view of the acute shortage already felt in skilled labor, the Government is now desperately warning factory operators against their mutual competition for skilled mechanics.

"The fact is, every factory is alluring skilled workmen with liberal pay for overtime labor, and there is constant change in the working community.

"It is true that some factories adopted the three 8-hour shift system to conform with the Government policy of boosting productivity, but the majority of these factories have changed the system to a daily labor of 20 days so as to ensure a 30 per cent increase of their laborers' wages.

"The laborers now working in munitions factories throughout the United States are estimated to total approximately 5,000,000. According to the Government's program, however, it is to increase the number to 10,000,000 this year. Judging from the projected mobilization of 2,000,000 recruits for the Army, the Washington Government is now gravely concerned over the growing shortage of labor."

Bill Clearings

May 26 (In ¥1,000)

	Tokyo	Osaka
Bills Cleared	350,486	247,631
Balance	41,848	32,727

Closing Quotations Of Key Local Bonds, Stocks, Commodities

Closing prices of key local stocks commodities and bonds yesterday on the Tokyo, Yokohama, and Osaka exchange follow, in yen:

		Comp. with prev. day
Tokyo Exchange, new, short-term	136.4	+ 1.90
N.Y.K., new, short-term	91.2	+ .70
Kanegafuchi Spinning, new, short-term	97.8	+ 1.00
Government bond, Kogo 5s	107.10	Same

Japan Yesterday And Today

(Continued From Page 8)

song was as follows.

"I rise with the sun and go to work on my farm, and as the sun sets, go home to rest. I dig my well and drink the water thereof, and eat of the crop that I have raised. Of what use is the Emperor's rule to me?"

Yao-ti Satisfied

The Chinese chronicles go on to state that Yao-ti was satisfied that the people were content with his rule, but as he grew older and was minded to retire, he looked about for a possible successor, when hearing of one Shun, paragon of filial piety, decided to give him a trial. Now what manner of a man was Shun?

Shun's father was the most obnoxious human being that ever breathed. He was "blind, blind," not in the physical sense of being sightless, but was morally "blind to truth and morality," who put off his first good wife for no reason, and his second wife, or Shun's stepmother, was a cantankerous virago, while his brothers were all jealous and spiteful devils, and they all sought to murder him. Brought up in such a home, Shun was able by his wondrous virtue to keep his wicked parents and brothers from committing bad crimes and to maintain domestic peace and harmony, incredible to their neighbors. His influence made itself felt in the world around him as well as at home. When he was out working on the farm, his neighbors would make room for him that he might plough the most fertile ground; when out at the riverside angling, his fellow-anglers would conduct him to a spot where the biggest catch might be made. Wherever Shun lived, a thriving community arose around him; where he lived two years it would become a town; where he lived three years a big city, and so on. It was this prodigy that Yao-ti picked out from among the people, and appointed him to a high post in the government. He raised him to be Prime Minister and then giving him his two daughters, made him successor to the Crown.

Such was Shun-ti, perfect mirror of filial piety and fraternal affection (Tei) and on this double throne of "Ko" and "Tei" he built his great kingdom. In other words, he first made a perfect home out of a household torn with vice and anarchy, then founded a prosperous city and finally a great kingdom.

These two reigns of Yao and Shun which we pronounce "Gyo Shun" in Japanese, was Confucius' model of what a perfect State should be, and he counted a privilege and the height of his earthly bliss even to have a dream about it at night. His treatise on filial piety was a dedication to it as well as an elucidation of the moral basis of the Yao and Shun regime.

PRICE POLICY STOPS DANGER OF INFLATION

Chamber of Commerce Survey Shows Indices Remained Unchanged for May

Indicating the success of the Govment price policy aiming to check dangers of inflation, the retail price index as on May 15 stood at 185.3 on the basis of 1930, remaining unchanged at the level of the preceding month, according to a survey conducted by the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce and Industry.

The May index represented an increase of only 1.8 per cent compared with the corresponding month in 1941 and a gain of 62.4 per cent compared with June, 1937, preceding the outbreak of the China Incident, the chamber survey revealed.

According to the survey, miscellaneous commodities rose 3.8 per cent, vegetables and fruits gained 1.1 per cent and cereals climbed 0.6 per cent in May as compared with April, while fish and sea-weed receded by 6.0 per cent.

Details follow:

Retail Price Indices in May

(Average 1930—100)

	On May 15	Comp. with Apr. 15 1942 (per cent)	Comp. with May 15 1941 (per cent)
Foodstuffs (58 items)	166.4	0.8d	1.2d
Cereals (15 items)	161.9	0.6u	0.2u
Fruits and vegetables (14 items)	178.7	1.1u	8.4d
Meat (7 items)	143.9	0	5.2u
Fish and sea weed (8 it.)	213.9	6.0d	6.61
Drinks and spices (14 it.)	143.2	0	10.1u
Clothings and personal effects (17 items)	235.2	0	8.2u
Fuel (8 items)	135.1	0	0.7d
Building material (6 it.)	234.8	0	1.6u
Miscellaneous (9 items)	204.3	3.8u	10.3u
Total ave. (98 items)	185.3	0	1.7u

(u)—Up. (d)—Down.

NEW BLAST FURNACE OPEN

Seishin Iron Works Completes Plant in Chosen

Marking the completion of the fifth iron production increase plan of the Japan Iron Manufacturing Company, the new blast furnace of the company's Seishin Iron Works, in Chosen, was formally put in operation with a special ceremony Monday, Domei reports.

The new furnace is the first of the two giant blast furnaces included in the fifth production increase plan of the giant iron firm. The second furnace is scheduled to be completed at the end of this year.

PRICES OF CHEMICALS UP

Items Containing Alcohol Increase 3 to 5 Per Cent

The Ministry of Commerce and Industry has decided to raise the maximum selling prices of 26 chemicals including tinctures containing alcohol by 3 to 5 per cent. The new prices will be gazetted under date of May 26 and will take effect immediately, according to a Domei report.

The present price increase of the designated chemicals was necessitated in order to cope with the price raise of alcohol made on May 2.

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TOKYO, WEDNESDAY, MAY 27, 1942

Navy Day

I

Navy Day this year means more than it has ever meant before. Not only is this an occasion to celebrate the anniversary of Japan's greatest naval victory prior to the present war, not only is this the occasion to do honor to the naval heroes of today who have brought the nation even greater glory than in the past, this is the occasion to hail the new world position to which these victories have brought Japan. This is the occasion to re-dedicate this newly won naval power to the highest cause to which it can be made to serve, the cause of establishing and protecting a new world order which will enable the peoples of East Asia to develop their own destinies free from the shackles of Anglo-American exploitation.

When Navy Day was first inaugurated 37 years ago, few could have dreamed the role which the Japanese Navy was eventually destined to play in the history of the world. Yet, despite the unrecognizably tremendous change in the magnitude of its role, the mission of the Japanese Navy has really undergone no fundamental change. Then as now, its task has ever been to save not only Japan but all East Asia from the encroachments of alien imperialistic forces from afar. Then it was the military adventurism of Tsarist Russia, as now it is the plutocratic imperialism of Britain and America. In both cases the Japanese Navy has served as the champion and savior of the intended victims.

On May 27, 1905, the Japanese Fleet under Admiral Heihachiro Togo, by defeating off Tsushima the Russian Baltic Fleet which had come half way around the world, clinched the outcome of the Russo-Japanese War. At that time, the battle was the greatest naval engagement since Trafalgar. The Russian fleet, then one of the most powerful in the world, came in full force from Europe in an attempt to cut Japan's lines of communication with the Asiatic continent and thus to maroon the armies of Japan which had been winning a continuous string of victories against the Russian armies. If the Russian scheme had succeeded, not only would the Japanese Empire have been crushed, but all East Asia, starting with Manchuria and Chosen and going on to China, would have fallen under the domination of the Russian colossus.

East Asia, however, did not become a Russian satrapy. Japan is still free; Chosen has united with Japan; Manchoukuo is an independent empire; China is gradually resuming her rightful independence; all because the Japanese Navy did not fail in its task. With a fleet inferior in materiel the Japanese, by dint of superior energy and spirit, shattered in a single day's battle one of the greatest navies in the world, shattered it so thoroughly that it was never able to recover. The consequences for Japan and all East Asia cannot be exaggerated. It was natural that the anniversary of this great victory should have been celebrated each year as a day especially dedicated in honor of the Navy.

In the years that followed the Battle of Tsushima, Navy Day has been in many respects a day of nostalgic remembrance, remembrance of honest, straight-forward Admiral Togo and his gallant men, remembrance of a breath-taking victory which had saved the nation. In other respects, Navy Day was also a reminder that the Japanese Navy must be kept from neglect for there was a chance that it might be called on again to save East Asia from other aggressors.

This year, Navy Day is not a day of mere remembrance, not a mere reminder; it is a day of fulfilment. The Japanese Navy has not only duplicated the exploits of 37 years ago, but it has repeated it time and again and on an unbelievably greater scale. Hawaii, Malay Coast, Java Sea, Surabaya, Batavia, Indian Ocean, Coral Sea—it is enough only to mention this roster of recent victories to prove that the spirit of Togo, the spirit of Tsushima, is not a mere memory. Navy Day has taken on a new significance. Its function this year is no longer to perpetuate the memory of the past nor to serve as a reminder of future tasks; Navy Day this year is the climax for which all the Navy Days of past years have been a preparation. This is the moment of culmination, the moment of fulfilment.

Today is a day of fulfilment in the sense that the care and preparation which has been nurtured on the Japanese Navy has been vindicated. Once again the Japanese Navy has gone forth to save the nation and East Asia from the domination of alien aggressors, and once again the Japanese Navy has proved itself more than equal to its task. Hence the acclaim and the celebration today.

II

But Navy Day this year should be more than a day of acclaim and celebration, for power brings responsibilities as well as glory. It is not enough to revel in glory; it is necessary to comprehend and realize one's responsibilities as well.

How weighty these responsibilities are can be judged from the position which the Japanese Empire is likely to assume as the result of the recent exploits of the Navy. In the past history of the world, mastery of the seas has ever been a requisite of world power. It was the defeat of the Spanish Armada which marked the decline of Spain as a world power and the rise of Britain to world hegemony. It was Britain's control of the seas which enabled her finally to emerge victorious in 1763 from the century-long struggle with France for the control of the colonial world, a struggle which deprived France of her empires in Canada and India and left Britain the master of the empire on which the sun never set. It was Britain's control of the seas which enabled her eventually to overthrow Napoleon whose control over the continent Britain could never directly challenge.

Today, Britain's control over the seas has vanished, thanks to the work of the German and Italian submarines and more to the work of the Japanese Navy. Britain's auxiliary, the United States, has likewise had her navy practically destroyed by the Japanese Navy. As the result, Japan stands today as the premier naval Power of the world. It may well presage the rise of Japan in the future history of the world to a position comparable to that which Britain has occupied in the past.

What the Japanese Navy should do in the light of this tremendous power which has come to it is clear enough. In the task which Japan has been called by destiny to perform, to free East Asia from the baneful influence of Anglo-American exploiters and to construct a new order in which all the peoples of East Asia may find their proper places without outside coercion, the Japanese Navy must continue to serve as a consecrated instrument. The initial defeat of the British and American navies is not sufficient. The Japanese Navy must continue to stand guard against the attempts of the defeated enemies to resurrect their former power. There is no navy in the world except Japan's which can perform this function. Its responsibility is correspondingly great.

Its responsibility is also great in the fact that this tremendous power must ever be safeguarded from abuse. It must never be used, as the navies of Britain and the United States were used, as an instrument for blocking the progress of the world, as an instrument for the maintenance of a selfish status quo.

In the light of these responsibilities, Navy Day should serve as a day of re-dedication to this noble mission as well as a day of celebration.

A Year Ago Today

May 27, 1941

From the Files of Japan Times & Advertiser

Col. Charles Lindbergh and Senator Burton Wheeler vigorously condemned American leaders who, they said, were dragging the United States into the war. At an America First rally in Madison Square Garden, Col. Lindbergh said that the American people were being dragged into the war with no opportunity to vote on the issue. Senator Wheeler said that the United States was free from military and economic invasion. Five hundred policemen were assigned to patrol the rally and to prevent violence. Col. Lindbergh urged Americans to rely on their own strength, ability and courage to "preserve this nation from defeat by anyone rash enough to attack us."

According to a Domei dispatch from Detroit, the United Automobile Workers of America won the largest collective bargaining election that the National Labor Relations Board has conducted together with the right to represent all employes in the two great Ford Motor Co. plants.

Synopsis of CONTEMPORARY JAPANESE LITERATURE

WAKAI HITO (Young People) 1933-4

By YOJIRO ISHIZAKA

Shintaro Mazaki was an instructor of Chinese classics and Japanese at a mission school maintained by a Christian church in Hokkaido. This institution had ample funds, while its principal, Miss Kate, was a woman of character. Its pupils, therefore, were trained in a free and unrestrained manner under a liberal educational system, and there was nothing that smacked of the ordinary mission school. Mazaki was a youth of 25 who had received his appointment the previous year and was happy over his work. Being, moreover, the only young male teacher, he was greatly admired by the student body.

Among the many pupils there was a girl named Keiko Enami, a fifth-grader in the middle school, of whom Mazaki particularly took note. She had a mother who had "provided for her family's livelihood with the favors of numerous male friends;" who was beautiful but "whose sense and reason had been stultified by an impure life;" who was, in short, a "public" woman.

Keiko, an illegitimate child, was ignorant about the identity of her father. She had acquired a knowledge of the secrets of a woman's body much too soon. Possessing unusual motor-nerves and a marvellous power of memory, she was a weak girl who believed she was strong. She had a sensitive grasp of minute nuances but a maladjusted insight which missed completely the essential truth of things. She could divine the feelings of other people before they realized what was the matter with themselves. And she was "a small vermillion-colored bird that could not keep on living except by feeding stealthily on the fragments of truth which others consciously or unconsciously concealed in themselves." Whenever she met a person she would steal into his heart through some vulnerable chink, stir up into hopeless confusion all that was fine and decent and noble residing there, and invariably see to it that he came to grief. Sensitive as a demon, she was as pure, at the same time, as a crystal that is easily broken.

Keiko had a teacher named Miss Sumi Hashimoto in whom she found an antagonist that made her feel awkward and uneasy. The latter was a colleague of Mazaki. A keen and intelligent woman, she was well aware of the sort of mold in which Keiko's mind was cast, and never exposed herself to her sinister attack. Blessed with an extraordinarily healthy spirit, she had an extreme dislike for a morbid character like Keiko's.

Mazaki was fond of his degenerate Keiko and was also kindly disposed toward Miss Hashimoto. As to his own character, Mazaki was the sort who, unlike Miss Hashimoto, had no interest in abstract questions but gave his attention to all matters honestly and gently, as problems that concerned him personally.

One night as Mazaki waited for Miss Hashimoto—who had said she would call—in the state of mind of one who was to be the host to a beautiful woman for the first time, Keiko dropped in on him with her mother before Miss Hashimoto's arrival. Sending her mother back, Keiko sat talking alone with Mazaki about their friends when Miss Hashimoto came as she had promised. Keiko did not relish the thought of seeing her and hid herself in a closet, where she soon fell into a deep slumber. Mazaki and Miss Hashimoto entered into a heated discussion about human life and art. Up to then the two had seldom had occasion to express themselves freely to each other, but now they felt as though they had exchanged a million words.

About the middle of October the fifth grade went on an educational trip, and Mazaki, together with the middle-aged teacher Miss Yamagata and Miss Y., a woman with a coarse sentiment who, though she had a good opinion of Mazaki, nevertheless made him feel uneasy and antagonistic, were chosen as chaperons. On the night-train from Aomori to Tokyo, Keiko suddenly became a prey to a vague sense of grief and began to cry. Mazaki was moved by an impelling force which came from her and gathered into a protecting embrace this girl who "drew forth a fine, delicate psychic thread, like a spider's web, from a plain and simple environment that contained nothing in the way of a thought-provoking variation so far as others could observe, and twined it, 10 times, 20 times, round her body and soul in a tangled heap."

Story Probed

A story laid in a mission school and in which a young male teacher, a young woman teacher, and a girl student with a degenerate character constitute the central figures, this work is an unfinished novel that started out to depict the life and feelings of school-girls and their instructors.

It is marked by the robust quality of the author's mind. Accordingly the milieu about which he writes is one that has been conceived by a man of the world with a sound intellect. He has dealt here squarely with questions of general interest which the literature of the past has studiously avoided. Such problems that concern education, that involve ethics, or with the arts are discussed and argued with a fiery and eloquent passion.

The characters that emerge from this novel are drawn with a remarkable physical freshness. All the men and women, brought to life in these pages with an exuberance of colorful touches, seem to move and palpitate with lively animation. (K.B.S.)

READERS IN COUNCIL

Back to Orientalism

To the Editor:

Like the clipping dealing with M. Richards observations while I sent to you recently, I thought that this article which appeared in one of the papers in Japan in 1926 might be of interest to you. It is a translation of an article by Yoshijiro Takasu which appeared in Gakwan (Our Views). Discussing the culture in present day Japan which has been tainted by western culture, the writer states:

The writer urges that Japan must regain her spirit of independent existence, independent of any other nation, and that national self-consciousness must by all means be revived in her. Where shall we seek grounds for such a contention? The writer insists that it must be found in Orientalism. It will certainly afford a sure remedy for the healing of malady. Japan will be rescued from the excessive influence of declining Western civilization. It will form a pivot for the third phase of civilization. The great duty of the present generation is to undo Japan from the unwholesome civilization overwhelmed by Western culture, to strive for the creation of another enlightened national life replete with refinement and harmonized activities and to afford salvation for ourselves and others.

It is necessary for this purpose to examine how the present lamentable civilization has arisen. The task is far from being being simple. It is too mechanical as well as too artificial, it unjustly condemns intuition and is too much concerned about scientific theory, and it allows itself to be over-ruled by the sense of right and materialism as well as by Socialism, forgetful of its principal object of rectifying the Western mode of life.

Mechanical Civilization

The wise and moderate use of mechanical civilization is helpful to the production of necessities and to the promotion of general welfare, while its excessive importance will make men dead machines, which have neither soul nor spirit. The world will be materialized. Mechanical civilization has already produced venomous effects. The mistaken habit of thinking must be broken down speedily. We must emerge from the poisoned atmosphere of mechanical civilization. We must return to Nature.

We are now in the age of advanced science. Research into science and its application to practical purposes will become all the more necessary as civilization advances, but the institution of overnice research is harmful in effect, because it will kill the delicate working of intuition. Undue importance attached to systematizing theory is responsible for prevailing civilization malady, which must be remedied speedily.

It is no doubt evident that the present social system or organization is defective, social reform is therefore necessary, and so Socialism is advocated. Aside from the question whether this principle is reasonable, policies which it insists upon must be incorporated into practical politics for social reconstruction. It should be noted in this connection that Socialism has systematized its theories on the assumption that human nature is good, but it is forgetful of human foibles and weak points. The accomplishment of social reform on such mistaken assumption is evidently impossible. The reform of human nature is a preliminary condition indispensable for material reconstruction, or else equal distribution of wealth is an impossible dream. But this importance is neglected.

Adopt Orientalism

The best means for the rectification of this mistake is the adoption of orientalism, which insists that spirit and matter are one and the same thing. It is a doctrine that preaches harmony and unity of purpose. It sets a particular value upon neither mind nor matter. Material reconstruction or mental reform is not what it seeks; but it never denies the delicate working of natural laws.

Orientalism is not narrow-minded and dogmatic like principles of insenate moralists. It discovers bad in good, good in bad and fiends even in Buddha. It teaches bad by what is good, whereas it encourages good to become better. This is what orientalism seeks. Thus it insists that matter and spirit are one and the same thing.

As has been shown, orientalism, safe from the mistakes of present civilization, is replete with the doctrines as preached by naturalists. It comprises the precept of intuition and immediate perception. It persists in the simultaneous material reconstruction with mental reform. It has enough force to correct errors of present civilization.

The idea of orientalism is perceptible in Confucius, Mencius, and other Chinese classics as well as in the religious code of Nichiren. These and other philosophic theories of old Japanese thinkers will all prove remedial agents for the viciousness arising from material civilization. Many a Japanese, Chinese, and Indian poet are zealous advocates of orientalism, which will, the writer can assert, serve for the naturalization of mechanical civilization, the reform of theory mania into sane intuition, as well as for the spiritualization of materialism. The working of orientalism in obedience to the dictates to Japanism earnestly recommended.

B. T.

May 26,

Popular Delusions

Cats' eyes, contrary to popular belief, are not luminous in the dark. No animal possesses light-giving eyes; and those animals whose eyes seem to shine brightly in the dark are merely constructed so that they are excellent light reflectors, whose widely distended pupils catch and collect light rays that are invisible to the human eye.

When Is Their Navy Day

JAPAN YESTERDAY AND TODAY

Confucianism and Filial Piety

By SANTARO
Of Japan Times and Advertiser Staff

Having said something about the genesis of filial piety in Japan we must give a little space to considering the relations between filial piety and Confucianism. The precepts of Confucius and filial piety are as inseparably related as Buddhism and the doctrine of Inga, or Christianity and the Cross. And the first thing to occur to every mind is the famous Confucian treatise on filial piety, known in Japan as "Kokyo," and considered by many as the last word on the great virtue. Some scholars are of the opinion that it was written by some one other than Confucius and at a much later date than that of the sage. We will, however, abide by the common orthodox view. If ever a little essay of a few thousand words written on any important ethical problem may be considered to have said everything needful on that subject, such an essay certainly is the Kokyo. It is a concise exposition of Ko, its adoration and commendation, couched in weighty words of sonorous sound; and one who has read it with devout heart cannot but rise from it, deeply impressed by the great piety of soul vibrant in every sentence.

Confucius

Confucius appears to most of us a venerable sage of hoary antiquity. He was born in 551 B. C. and died in 479 B. C. He was not like Christ who spoke as one "having authority"; he spoke as a very modest human being. Indeed Confucius "did not invent or originate any doctrine"; he merely paid a humble tribute to the great past and expounded the teachings of the ancient sages as he understood them. He was above all, a heart-and-soul worshipper of the characters of the two "divine" Emperors, Yao-ti and Shun-ti, whose accessions to the Throne were respectively dated 2357 and 2255, B.C. To Confucius the golden age of Yao and Shun must have seemed as ancient as the first century of the Christian era must to the European of today, and he apparently believed that the acme of moral perfection had been attained in the reigns of the two Emperors, never to be repeated again, and that his own age was nearer the end of the world than the beginning of it.

As the Kokyo was, as it were, a re-statement or elucidation of the morality on which the government of Yao and Shun was based, we may take a glance at that flawless ancient world, ruled by the two "divine" Emperors.

No Thief in Land

During the reign of Yao all the human virtues bloomed as in the enchanted garden, and there was not a thief in the land, people sleeping with their doors open, not caring to pick up a purse of money if found by the roadside. Yao-ti was adored by his people like the sun in the heavens and always looked up to as the rain clouds in time of drought. He ruled the country for 50 years without mishap, and then it occurred to him to find whether his country was being well ruled or not, and whether his people wished to him to reign much longer. He first asked his "near officials," or his Ministers in close attendance, and they answered they simply did not know. Then he tackled his "outer officials," or the dignitaries of lower rank outside his Cabinet, and they did not know either. So he put on the plebeian's costume and went among the common people to find what they thought of him. By and by he came by some street arabs singing a popular ballad, and it was in this strain, "We enjoy a happy life thanks to Yao-ti's beneficent rule, and we are following his unwritten law without knowing how or why." Going further afield, the Emperor saw an old man with a big belly squatting on the ground, singing a song and beating time with his hands. This man symbolized the happiest man on earth; for he represented one who lived to an old age, was well-fed and free from care or worry; and the strain of his

(Continued on Page 7)

ADMIRAL TOGO'S LAST ADDRESS FORMS BIBLE OF JAPAN'S NAVY

Fleet Commander's Reason for Waiting in Japan Sea For Russian Battleships Revealed

On this memorable day, the 37th anniversary of the Battle of the Japan Sea the thoughts of the nation's 100,000,000 people hark back to the silent, wise Admiral Heihachiro Togo, the man who pulled Japan out of the centuries-old mist of obscurity to a first-rate Power. To his foresight and concern for the welfare of the nation, the Japanese people are perpetually indebted. No words, however mellifluous, can hardly express the gratitude of the 100,000,000 people as they see their Navy now majestically steam in a triumphant formation over the azure waters of the Greater East Asia Sea.

To Kichizaemon Togo, a man high in the confidence of the Lord of Satsuma and to his wife, Masuko, on December 22, 1937, was born the future Admiral of the Japanese Navy. As soon as the infant was born, he was taken to the favorite altar of the Togo family and there the tiny life was dedicated to the service of the nation in a simple but solemn ceremony. He was given, as was the custom, a temporary name, Nakagoro, which he carried with him until the coming-of age party.

At Nagagoro's maturity, celebrated in a fitting manner in 1860, the 13-year old lad was renamed Heihachiro, or the Peaceful Son, in a religious ceremony in which the dominant note was patriotism, sublimated to the level of spirituality.

Togo's Mother

Until the age of 12, Heihachiro was tutored by his mother, a gentlewoman of exceptional charm and uncommon intelligence. She imbued the child with a steel sense of courage and responsibility, obedience to the inflexible code of the Samurai, with its mandates of stoical performance of duty.

Admiral Togo's participation in the Battle of the Japan Sea was not his first experience in a battle. At the age of 16 he had taken part in defending Kagoshima against the British invaders who ruthlessly sought redress for the Richardson incident. Detailed to one of the forts he experienced the interminable prelude of waiting and then the short period of exciting fighting during which his battery exchanged fire with the enemy. Every few minutes the enemy shell would burst perilously close to the fort and the whole foundation would belch and rock. When the bombardment was at its noisiest, he was shocked to see his mother standing behind the fort, motionless and silent. She had walked through the storm and battle to bring some refreshments to the defenders at the fort. Just then a shell screamed and burst, seemingly close by but actually some distance away. When the smoke cleared, Heihachiro dashed toward his mother, fearing that she had been hit, but she stod immobile and calm, a true Samurai heroine. This stirring picture of courage and indomitability, he carried with him forever, a vision which always appeared before his eyes in his hours of severest trial.

Man With Common Sense

Admiral Togo was a man with common sense although historians have attributed to him an uncanny power of judgment. When, in the Russo-Japanese War, the Baltic Fleet left Libau on October 13, 1904, for the East Asian waters and reached Kamranh in French Indo-China on May 14, 1905, the world was full of speculations as to the course which the Russian Baltic Fleet would take in reaching Vladivostok. There were two possible routes, one by way of Tsushima strait and the other by the Pacific. Which course would Rojestvensky take? On Admiral Togo's decision rested the fate of the Japanese Empire. The Admiral prudently chose to wait in the Japan Sea for the Russian fleet.

The world rose as one in acclamation for Admiral Togo when his prediction turned out correctly. They attributed him with omniscient power. But Admiral Togo, a few years before his death, in an interview with a newspapermen, disavowed all claims of superhuman judgment. His reasoning was startlingly simple; "The Russian Fleet had come from a distant continent. Its fuel supply was therefore limited and it was also necessary for the enemy fleet to reach Vladivostok as immediately as possible. On the basis of these simple facts, I concluded that the Russian fleet would take the shortest route to Vladivostok which was through the Japan Sea." Such a man was Togo, not a presager but a man of extraordinary common sense.

Farewell Address

On this occasion of the 37th Navy Day, it is fitting that the nation pause and recollect his farewell address to the men of the sea after the epochal Battle of the Japan Sea. As he said these words, Admiral Togo must have seen the troublous years ahead of Japan. There were heavy hearts and moist eyes as he addressed his men:

"The war of twenty months' duration is now a thing of the past, and our United Squadron, having completed its functions, is to be herewith dispersed. But our duties as naval men are not at all lightened for that reason. To preserve in perpetuity the fruits of this war, to promote to an ever greater height of prosperity the fortunes of the country, the Navy, which, irrespective of peace or war, has to stand between the empire and shocks from abroad, must always maintain its strength at sea and must be prepared to meet any emergency. This strength does not consist solely in ships and armament; it consists also in immaterial ability to utilize such agents. When we understand that one gun which scores a hundred per cent of hits is a match for a hundred of the enemy's guns each of which scores only one per cent, it becomes evident that we sailors must have recourse before everything to the strength which is over and above externals.

Due to Training

"The triumphs recently won by our Navy are largely to be attributed to the habitual training which enabled us to garner the fruits of the fighting. If then we infer the future from the past, we recognize that though war may cease we cannot abandon ourselves to ease and rest. A soldier's whole life is one continuous and unceasing battle, and there is no reason why his responsibilities should vary with the state of the times. In days of crisis he has to display his strength; in days of peace to accumulate it, thus perpetually and uniquely discharging his duties to the full.

"It was no light task that during the past year and a half we fought with wind and waves, encountered heat and cold, and kept the sea while frequently engaging a stubborn enemy in a death-or-life struggle; yet, when we reflect, this is seen to have been only one in a long series of general maneuvers, wherein we had the happiness to make some discoveries; happiness which throws into comparative insignificance the hardships of war.

Warning to Navy

"If men calling themselves sailors grasp at the pleasures of peace, they will learn the lesson that however fine in appearance their engines of war, these, like a house built on the sand, will fail at the first approach of the storm. From the day when in ancient times we conquered Korea, that country remained for over 400 years under our control, only to be lost immediately so soon as our Navy declined. Again when under the sway of the Tokugawa in modern days our armaments were neglected, the coming of a few American ships threw us into distress, and we were unable to offer any resistance to attempts against the Kuriles and Saghalien.

"On the other hand, if we turn to the annals of the Occident we see that at the beginning of the 19th century the British Navy, which won the battles of the Nile and of Trafalgar, not only made England as secure as a great mountain but also by thenceforth carefully maintaining its strength and keeping it on a level with the world's progress has throughout the long interval between that era and the present day

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